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WEATHER—PARIS: Friday, cloudy, 45-55 (41-41). Saturday, cloudy, 45-55 (41-41). Sunday, fair, 45-55 (41-41).  
NEW YORK: Friday, fair, 45-55 (41-41). Saturday, fair, 45-55 (41-41). Sunday, fair, 45-55 (41-41).

NATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

29,503

## Amnesty Demanded

### President's Son, 21, Abducted in Cyprus

NICOSIA, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Two men using a stolen taxi kidnapped the 21-year-old son of President Spyros Kyprianou, a second son in the Cypriot National Guard, last night. The abduction, which took place at the gate of his command camp southwest of Nicosia, was the latest in a series of kidnappings of government officials in Cyprus.

The kidnappers had set out for the abduction "the day of an amnesty to prisoners held as suspects in the Cyprus National Guard," the extreme rightist organization that the union of Cyprus with Greece was no official police force, but a high-ranking deputy minister of the President's office said that this organization had been active in the abduction of the President's son.

The kidnappers sent a tape-recorded message to the President, in which his son stated the amnesty demands.

Police sources said that Achilleas Kyprianou was asked last night to report to the gate of the National Guard training camp near Makheras Monastery, 18 miles southwest of Nicosia, where he was serving.

He was told that friends wanted to see him, the sources said, and he was met at the camp gate by two men who bundled him into a waiting taxi and then drove away. The taxi was later found abandoned on a forest road.

The taxi's owner told police that earlier last night he was asked by two men to drive them from Nicosia to the village of Pera, near Makheras Monastery. He said that as they approached Pera, the two men produced pistols and told him to stop.

The gunmen tied him to a tree, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Achilleas Kyprianou

## U.S. Role in Cairo Cited by Carter; Vance Hints Begin Is Easing Stance

### West Bank Shift May Be A Possibility

By Bernard Gwertzman

LONDON, Dec. 15 (NYT)—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance flew to Washington today to report to President Carter that he found considerable rethinking by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government on the key issue of the return of the West Bank to Jordan as part of an overall Middle East peace.

Mr. Begin, who will see the President and Mr. Vance in Washington tomorrow, has not yet told the United States the details of the changes his government is contemplating to match Egypt's recent gestures.

But U.S. officials aboard Mr. Vance's plane said the West Bank, which Israel had previously refused to return, even in part to Jordan or put under Palestinian control, was an area in which a major Israeli compromise was now under consideration.

Newsmen were told that in addition to discussing the West Bank and other specific questions with Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin will probably make another effort to persuade the President, despite his reluctance to do so, to visit Jerusalem on his trip later this month that will take him to Saudi Arabia and five other countries in Europe and Asia.

In his talks with Mr. Begin in Jerusalem last weekend, Mr. Vance was told that the Israelis were taking a fresh look at the West Bank question, but it was not known what Mr. Begin would (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



ISRAELIS AND HISTORY—The Israeli delegation to the Cairo talks visiting the site of the Pyramid of Cheops. At left is Meir Rosen; Eliahu Ben-Eliassir is second from right and Maj. Gen. Avraham Tamir is at the far right.

### President Criticizes PLO For Inflexibility on Talks

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Reaffirming the U.S. role as a "trusted intermediary" in Middle East negotiations, President Carter today expressed his "immediate hope and goal" that Egypt and Israel would work out peace steps that moderate Arab leaders could accept, leading to a broader settlement later.

But Mr. Carter again said that the United States would not dictate or define the terms of peace. That is now up to Egypt and Israel, and then to the other Arab nations directly involved, he said.

In a news conference, the President sharply criticized the Palestinian Liberation Organization for refusing "to make any move toward a peaceful attitude" and thus in effect removing themselves from "serious consideration" in the Middle East negotiations.

He said that he had no idea what proposals Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin will make tomorrow at their meeting here, but promised that the United States "will be constructive, as we have been in the past."

Later, the President said that he felt Mr. Begin would not "have made this long arduous trip had he not had something important to discuss with me."

Mr. Begin today met with various officials in New York, including Gov. Hugh Carey.

Mr. Begin arrived in Washington late this afternoon.

U.S. officials with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who returned to Washington today from the Middle East, reported that Israel is reconsidering its position against giving up territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River as part of an overall Israeli-Arab settlement.

Mr. Carter was asked what he hoped would come out of the Cairo conference that was called by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and attended by representatives of Egypt, Israel, the United States and the United Nations.

He said that even if the other invited nations, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, the Palestinians and the Soviet Union, refused to attend, he hoped "that Egypt and Israel can make a major stride toward a comprehensive peace that would at least address in definitive terms the questions that also involve Palestinians, Jordanians, Syrians and Lebanese."

The President noted that President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin both have stated that they do not seek a bilateral agreement.

"They recognized," he said, "that an agreement in the Sinai—with-out involving the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights—could not be a permanent resolution of territorial differences."

"And if they ignore the Palestinian question, this will still not result in permanent peace. And if the Palestinian question is not addressed, it will not be an adequate step toward permanent peace."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Carter Vows To Continue Rights Drive

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—President Carter said today that the United States will continue to speak out on the issue of human-rights violations in other countries and welcomes such scrutiny of itself.

Opening a press conference, Mr. Carter noted that this week is Human Rights Week around the world and said that he had "worked day and night to make sure a concern for human rights is woven through everything our government does, both at home and abroad."

"We have no wish to tell other nations what political or social systems they should have," the President said, "but we want our own worldwide influence to reduce human suffering and not to increase it."

"This is equally true whether the cause of suffering is hunger on the one hand or tyranny on the other."

"The Universal Declaration (of Human Rights) and other international human-rights covenants mean that our nation may criticize another's treatment of its citizens without regarding each other as enemies," Mr. Carter said. "We will continue to do this, just as we welcome scrutiny of the normal dealings between nations."

"Our government and the dissidents in Eastern Europe and the political prisoners in Latin America and Asia know where we stand," the President declared.

### Callaghan Survives Threat

## Lib-Lab Accord Holds in U.K.

R.W. Apple Jr.  
LONDON, Dec. 15 (NYT)—The Liberal Party survived a threat to break off its alliance with the Labour party, giving yet another boost to the crisis government of Prime Minister James Callaghan.

At the 15-member Liberal Party in the House of Commons, Mr. Callaghan cannot win automatic majorities, but he could be removed from office on a vote of no confidence if all the opposition forces joined. So the threat, voiced by some of the party's leading figures at a day of feverish rumor-mongering meetings, caused a tremendous grave concern.

When Alan Beith, Liberal whip, emerged at 9:30-minute party caucus, he was surprised to announce: "The agreement is still in place."

He said that a firm stand by the party leader, Mr. Callaghan, had preserved the alliance, despite the fact that at least his colleagues who think Mr. Callaghan betrayed them vote in the Commons tonight. One report was that he had made it clear he would resign if the alliance was terminated.

Election Date  
The Liberal Party's decision to remain in the Commons on Wednesday, Dec. 15, was a decisive rejection, by 218 to 222, of a system of proportional representation for the House of Commons.

of the European Parliament. Like many small parties, the Liberals consider proportional representation the key to winning a share of power.

A condition of the alliance—known informally here as the "Lib-Lab pact"—was that Mr. Callaghan produce a "substantial majority" for the proportional representation system among Labour party members. In fact, he produced a majority of 32 that included all but four of the Cabinet ministers.

In the eyes of the government, that was quite an accomplishment, since a majority of the members of the Labour party in Parliament had never before supported proportional representation in any context. But to the Liberal Party, which has been under increasing pressure from the grass roots to show some results from the pact, the situation looked completely different.

Clement Freud, formerly a strong supporter of the alliance, said that he and his colleagues

### Ceausescu Fires Another Minister

## Romania Continues Shake-Up Of Cabinet Over Mine Strike

BUCHAREST, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu today fired mining minister Constantin Babalu, more than four months after a coal miners' strike swept the country's largest mining region.

The news agency Agerpres said that Mr. Ceausescu named Vasile Padineta, an official in the Ministry of Forests, to replace Mr. Babalu.

Mr. Babalu was one of three high officials sent by Mr. Ceausescu to quell the 35,000-man strike which paralyzed the western Jiu Valley on Aug. 1 and 2. But the officials failed to satisfy the miners, angry over insufficient food, low pay and a reduction in pension rights.

Strikers told Western correspondents they held Mr. Babalu hostage until Mr. Ceausescu himself arrived on the scene and agreed to most of their demands.

Troops Patrol Area  
More than 2,000 troops are now patrolling the area, and miners say the government has fired thousands of the strikers and fined others for not meeting their production quotas during the walkout.

Mr. Ceausescu also appointed Virgil Trofim as minister of forests, Agerpres said.

It was the third Cabinet shake-up since the miners' strike. Three of the five deputy ministers of mining, Dan Radulescu, Ivan Mineu and George Pacoste, were fired soon after the disturbances.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Ceausescu suspended Vasile Bumbacea, industrial construction minister, and two deputy ministers for "violating financial discipline" and ordered an investigation into their conduct during the miners' drive to rebuild and repair buildings damaged in an earthquake in March.

### Italian Senate Votes to Abolish Peniency for Murders of 'Honor'

ROME, Dec. 15 (AP)—The Italian Senate voted unanimously last night to abolish a centuries-old law providing for men who murder women in the name of "honor."

The Senate approved a bill sponsored by women legislators and feminist groups seeking to remove the "crime of honor" from the Italian legal system.

The bill now goes to the lower house for consideration. Final approval is expected next month.

The legislation would also repeal a law that allows rapists face prosecution by marrying their victims.

Feminist groups campaigning to abolish the law marched outside Parliament, chanting: "If you rape me, you can kill me. If I betray you, you can kill me."

The new legislation permits the prosecution of rapists if they subsequently marry their victims. It eliminates the conviction of killing a female member of his family or her after catching them in a sexual act.

The law includes wives, daughters and sisters. But it has been used most often by men defending themselves on charges of killing their wives.

Persons convicted of murder under the "crime of honor" face maximum seven-year jail terms, but most of them are sentenced to terms of three to five years. Other convictions of murder carry punishments of up to life imprisonment.

The new measure also would equalize the punishment for killing or kidnapping illegitimate babies with that imposed for killing legitimate infants. The punishment for killing illegitimate babies has been much less severe.

Justice Minister Paolo Bonifacio hailed the Senate vote as the "crime of honor" law represented a "repulsive relic of values" in which "sexual honor became a prewriting before human life."

## 'Pleased' by Year's Accomplishments Carter Sees Energy Bill Next Year

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Although conceding a "major failure" on the energy bill, President Carter insisted today that he was "very pleased" by this year's accomplishments and predicted that an energy program would be enacted "very early" next year.

During a nationally televised press conference, his 30th since taking office in January, Mr. Carter listed his proposals that had been accepted by Congress, including the creation of a Department of Energy, a \$21-billion economic stimulus program that "begins to pay rich dividends," a comprehensive farm program, and an overhauling of the Social Security system.

He told reporters that "Congress has made substantial progress" in resolving most issues involved in the energy program and has laid the groundwork for "a rapid conclusion next year."

The President characterized the two outstanding issues of the energy bill—national gas pricing and the crude oil equalization tax—as among "the most difficult and complicated and politically divisive that Congress has ever addressed. But he added that during private meetings he had found the members of the conference committee to be more flexible than their public statements might indicate, leading to his hopes for early enactment of an energy bill.

Mr. Carter's optimism was echoed by House Speaker Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass., and Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va. Rep. O'Neill said: "We are on the eve of putting together the energy package."

Mr. Carter said he was satisfied with the Social Security bill, even though "it's a little more costly than I had hoped it would be."

He explained that his goal was to "make sure that income to the Social Security system was adequate to meet committed expenditures" and said that the bill, now heading final passage, "fulfills that completely."

The President said that even though the measure would lead to sharply higher taxes for many Americans, "I think it's a good resolution of a very serious problem" and puts the system on a sound financial basis for at least next 25 years.

Mr. Carter said that while he would propose "substantial" tax reductions to offset the tax increases brought about by the Social Security and energy bills, "the exact dollar amount is something I won't decide until early in January."

The President said that he had hoped to have the final versions of both the energy and Social Security bills so he could study the tax consequences of each before making a final tax-cut recommendation.

But he added that "we will have a clear picture of the Social Security tax impact," which would be "far greater... than any possible combination of taxes resulting from the energy program."

In a broad outline of his tax proposals, Mr. Carter said, "we will have simplicity; we'll have a major tax reduction both for business and individuals; we'll have greater progressivity, giving tax breaks where they are most needed." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### New Rule Called Susceptible to Change

## N.Y. Airport Puts 1985 Ban on Concorde

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT)—Despite White House assurances to the British-French Concorde that such action would be delayed, the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey adopted yesterday a noise rule that would keep the supersonic transport from using New York airports beginning in 1985.

Concorde flights using Kennedy Airport, the authority's major air terminal, began Nov. 22 after more than a year of controversy, including court suits, over the SST's potential noise. Thus far, its operations have been less noisy than predicted.

The Port Authority, in its rule, has imposed the same 1985 noise standards as the FAA but has refused to go along with the federally proposed exemption for the 16 Concorde.

Mr. Sagner said in an interview yesterday that his agency's rule was "aimed at the noise question at our airports, and not at the Concorde per se."

dan Byrne of New Jersey. But neither is expected to take that course.

The rule was adopted by the authority's commissioners on the eve of hearings by the Federal Aviation Administration in Washington on a proposed federal noise rule for supersonic airliners.

The prospective federal regulation would require that by 1985 SSTs must meet the same stringent noise standards that will apply to the noisiest subsonic jets. But it would exempt the first-generation fleet of 16 Concorde, because there's no way to modify the Concorde engines to meet the rule—as subsonic jet engines can be altered.

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Mr. Sagner said in an interview yesterday that his agency's rule was "aimed at the noise question at our airports, and not at the Concorde per se."

### U.S. Report Urges Restrictions

## Hair Dye May Pose a Cancer Risk

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT)—The General Accounting Office has concluded that some hair dyes may pose a significant cancer hazard because they contain coloring chemicals that are known or suspected causes of cancer in man or laboratory animals.

The GAO, the auditing arm of Congress, recommended in a report released yesterday by Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., that Congress repeal the statute that exempts hair-dye chemicals from federal safety regulations.

The accounting office also urged the Food and Drug Administration to require a cancer warning on the labels of hair dyes containing cancer-causing ingredients.

Currently, the drug agency has no authority to ban potentially dangerous hair-dye products or even to require manufacturers to demonstrate their safety. At most, the FDA can warn consumers of possible hazards associated with use of the dyes.

Cancer Warning Urged  
In October, the Environmental Defense Fund, a legal organization that focuses on environmental problems, petitioned the drug agency to require a cancer warning on certain hair-dye products. The request, which is being considered by the FDA, was prompted by National Cancer Institute studies in which a major hair-dye ingredient was found to cause cancer in laboratory animals that were fed large doses of the chemical.

The hair-dye industry contends that the cancer institute studies are irrelevant to the way hair dyes are commonly used. An industry representative said that its studies, which involved applying the dyes to the skin of laboratory animals, showed no increased cancer risk.

The industry also maintains that epidemiological studies of persons who used hair dyes for years have disclosed no evidence that consumers face an increased cancer risk from the dye products.

However, the GAO report points out that some scientists regard the evidence cited by the hair-dye industry as inadequate to support the decision to adopt the rule still is subject to a veto, within 10 days, by either Gov. Hugh Carey of New York or Gov. Bren-

### Malaysian Negotiations

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Concorde officials held their first round of talks with government authorities today in a renewed bid for removal of Malaysia's ban on overflights by the SST.

Malaysia imposed the ban a week ago for environmental reasons and the inaugural London-Singapore flight was rerouted through Indonesian airspace.

Indonesia gave permission for only three Concorde overflights and if Malaysia does not lift its ban, tomorrow's Singapore-London flight may be canceled.



## In Port of Massawa

## Eritrean Rebels Reportedly Break Past Ethiopian Lines

NAIROBI, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Diplomats in Addis Ababa said today that they had reports confirming that Eritrean guerrillas had broken through the defenses of the port of Massawa.

Accounts of the fighting, which began inland from the port a week ago, were made by spokesmen for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front in Khartoum and Rome. The diplomats said that these reports had been broadly substantiated from other sources in the Ethiopian capital.

The diplomats said that they had few details and were unable to confirm the front's claim last night that the port's main garrison of Jebelk had fallen.

A front spokesman said in Rome that the front's forces, numbering about 10,000, were moving on the dock area of Massawa where they face the Ethiopian Army and Navy.

Ethiopia has three large armed patrol craft and several smaller patrol boats that could support ground troops fighting in the docks, the diplomats said in Addis Ababa.

They said that they did not know whether an earlier report by the front that Ethiopians and Cuban advisers were preparing to evacuate the nearby Dahlak Islands was correct.

Diplomatic observers said that, if Massawa fell to the guerrillas, it would be a major blow for the government. Ethiopia has made two major efforts recently to reopen the road between Massawa and Asmara, the Eritrean capital, because of increasing difficulty in supplying Asmara.

Asmara needs large amounts of food and supplies for its 250,000 civilian population and about 20,000 soldiers based there. Since the road from Massawa was cut more than a month ago, the city has been supplied entirely by air.

Some food reaches the city

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from surrounding areas but guerrilla forces have been closing in to deprive the government side of agricultural land and are now within shelling distance of the airport, the diplomats said.

U.S. Protesters Buildup

MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (UPI).—The U.S. Embassy confirmed yesterday that it had delivered a high-level protest to the Soviet Union concerning the Soviet arms buildup in Ethiopia.

An embassy spokesman said, "Our concern at those developments was expressed here in Moscow at a high level."

U.S. Ambassador Malcolm Tom called on Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Monday. It was presumed that the U.S. protest about the major airlift of weapons to Ethiopia was made then.

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## Tourist Resembling a Terrorist Held After W. German Chase

WIESBADEN, Dec. 15.—A German police officer chased a man who resembled a terrorist yesterday, firing at him to get out when his vehicle was hemmed in.

Their captive, Georges Tatar, 30, told them he was a doctor from Lebanon and the fiancé of Belgium's Princess Astrid. He reportedly said he had been unaware that he was being chased and he was in a "great hurry" to get back to Lebanon because his parents are ill.

He was detained on several charges, including traffic violations and failing to stop for the police.

The incident began at Trier, a West German city on the Luxembourg border. Crossing into this country, Mr. Tatar did not show a passport but flashed an envelope bearing the Belgian royal family's coat of arms and sped off in his limousine, police said.

He allegedly ignored police signals to pull over and halt on the shoulder of a super highway.

An hour later, at Montabaur, police in a patrol car radioed their headquarters that the fugitive looked like Klar, one of 16 Beader-Mehhof gang terrorists sought as a suspect in the October killing of abducted West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Other police were immediately ordered into the pursuit of the motorist, who was captured near here, 200 kilometers from Trier.

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## Nothing New Under the Sun—Including Solar Heaters

By Terence M. Green

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15—The idea prevalent today that solar water heaters are something new is false. They were common in the United States from the late 1800s through the 1920s.

The story of the early days of solar energy use is told in an article in the fall edition of the *Coevolution Quarterly*. Early settlers had heated water in sunlight for many years. A tank, usually painted black, was put in the sun early in the morning and by late afternoon the water in it was hot enough for washing.

Something better was needed and in 1891 Clarence Kemp of Baltimore patented it. Called the

Climax, his heater was made up of four 8-gallon tanks laid horizontally in a glass-covered box, mounted on a slant so one tank was above another. By 1900, about 1,600 Climax solar heaters were in use.

Improvements An improved heater, with better water flow and a backup provision, was invented in 1896 by Frank Walker. Ownership of the Climax changed hands several times and in 1905 Charles Haskin, then its owner, introduced the improved Climax, with broader, shallower tanks which heated faster, with further improved water circulation and with a backup.

The Climax and Walker devices could heat water to 120 degrees

(F) by late afternoon, the improved Climax by early afternoon.

In 1903, William Bailey, a former steel-company engineer, succeeded in upgrading the home manufacture of hot water.

The cast-iron or galvanized tanks in existing heaters were not particularly efficient in transferring heat, so Bailey ran the water through copper pipes (a better heat-transfer medium) soldered to a copper sheet, both painted black. The smaller quantity of water exposed to the sun at any one time also heated faster.

In earlier heaters, the water stored in the same tanks in which it was heated cooled off at night and had to warm again the next day. Bailey removed the storage

from the heater and kept the hot water in an insulated tank, mounted on the rooftop or in the attic.

His idea worked: the water stayed hot all night and people could wash before breakfast and do the dishes right after. This was such an important advance that Bailey named his device the Day and Night Solar Water Heater and incorporated the business in 1911.

The final step came when the disastrously cold winter of 1912-13 froze many solar heaters and burst the pipes. The flood of complaints about ceding leaks nearly sank his company and forced him to create a new device in which a non-freezing solution was heated in the solar panel and then used to warm the tank water by being passed through an immersed coil.

At that point, Bailey had developed the basic design used in practically all liquid-activated systems marketed today.

The reasons for the use of solar heating were cost and comfort. They were also the reasons for its fall.

As the *Coevolution Quarterly* points out, wood and coal were expensive around the turn of the century and gas even more so—not natural gas but artificial gas manufactured from coal.

Discomfort arose in heating water with a stove because that meant getting the stove hot first. By the time the water was hot the kitchen would be unbearable on most days of the year. The discovery of huge fields of natural gas in the 1930s and '40s brought the price down to a level that was acceptable. The invention of an insulated, gas-warmed heater with a thermostat which turned the fire on and off eventually what is used today—solved the comfort problem and provided hot water more cheaply. The solar heater was on its way out.

Los Angeles Times

## U.S. Reportedly Had a Plan To Overthrow Rhee in 1950s

STANFORD, Calif., Dec. 15 (UPI)—The United States had a top-secret plan to overthrow President Syngman Rhee during the Korean war but never attempted to carry it out, a Stanford University history professor said yesterday.

Prof. Barton Bernstein said that he learned of the plan, called "Ever Ready," from documents recently declassified by the government.

Mr. Rhee was "a very troubling, often unreliable ally," the documents state, according to Prof. Bernstein. He said that the South Korean leader attempted repeatedly to disrupt U.S. negotiations to end the war.

"He wanted America and her United Nations allies to continue the war, to conquer the Communist north and vanquish the Chinese 'volunteers,'" Prof. Bernstein said. As a result, he said, "American officials were torn between overthrowing Rhee, giving him a defense pact, and seeking an American pullout after the armistice."

Coup Endorsed Prof. Bernstein said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff endorsed an anti-Rhee coup in 1951 when Mr. Rhee threatened to withdraw his forces from the front lines to disrupt U.S. negotiations to end the war.

But he said that there was little enthusiasm in Washington for such a step because of the lack of a strong anti-Communist to replace Mr. Rhee.

"Plan Ever Ready" was revised several times during the first year of President Dwight Eisenhower's administration, Prof. Bernstein said.

Again in May, 1953, the proposal to overthrow Mr. Rhee was discussed at a high-level meeting attended by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and State Department officials.

Gen. Lawton Collins, Army chief of staff, is quoted as saying that he would "take Rhee under protective custody rather than submit to his blackmail."

No Agreement There was no agreement on a course of action, but a list of alternatives for President Eisenhower was drawn up, including a draft message authorizing use of "Plan Ever Ready" in an emergency.

Plans for an American coup were vetoed by Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Prof. Bernstein said. Mr. Dulles advised President Eisenhower to offer South Korea a security pact to get Mr. Rhee in line. Such a pact was signed, but the Korean leader continued



Syngman Rhee

trying to get the United States to continue the war in hopes of unifying the country.

"Plan Ever Ready" was held in reserve as long as Mr. Rhee was in power because he "continued to plague American leaders," Prof. Bernstein said.

He said that the more recent activities of the South Korean Central Intelligence Agency in the United States "must be considered in relationship to the origins of the mutual security pact" of 1953.

According to Memo Released by FBI

## Hoover Said Kennedy Paid Jilted Woman

Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover told Attorney General Kennedy that the FBI had a \$500,000 settlement had court records sealed.

The settlement was a result of a lawsuit brought by a woman who claimed to have been seduced by John F. Kennedy nine years before his presidency.

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person" and had lived with her mother in Boston. Her original name was Barbara Maria Kopczynska, the files said, but she was also known by the name Alicia Darr.

Alicia Darr, a professional painter, was married in 1957 to Edmund Purdom, an English actor, and they were divorced in August, 1961, in Juarez, Mexico. She now lives in New York.

A source close to Hoover said that Robert Kennedy did not respond to the FBI director's letter about the alleged court settlement, "so Mr. Hoover thought it was true."

But sources close to the late Robert Kennedy said it was unlikely "that any such transaction occurred."

Previous Story

The linking of Judith Campbell Exner to the White House corroborates the story previously told by Mrs. Campbell and

previously denied by President Kennedy's secretary, Evelyn Lincoln.

The FBI internal memorandum said that Judith Campbell Exner had been "in telephonic communications with Sam Giancana, Chicago gangster, and with other underworld figures." In addition, she is the individual who has been in telephonic contact with Evelyn Lincoln, the President's secretary, and the White House.

The nature of the relationship between Campbell and Mrs. Lincoln is not known. However, a private investigator of questionable reputation in Los Angeles has alleged that Judith Campbell at one time had an affair with President Kennedy.

Giancana later was shot to death in his Chicago home.

He and other organized-crime figures were later acknowledged to have been contact employees of the CIA who had attempted to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

## Probers in Miami Suspect Huge International Bank Fraud

By Jeff Gerth

MIAMI, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Investigators from five federal and local agencies are pursuing here one of the largest financial fraud inquiries in recent history.

The inquiries center on Guillermo Hernandez-Cartaya, a Cuban exile in his mid-50s who operates out of Miami's Latin community.

Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya, and companies he controls are alleged to have secretly misappropriated and improperly diverted at least \$50 million from banks on three continents in the last few years, according to government officials and business associates of Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya.

No charges have been filed against Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya; the investigations of his financial empire are still in their early stages. However, an investigation by The New York Times involving legal records, his associates, financial documents and law enforcement agencies has provided evidence connecting him and his companies to altered records and missing documents.

In addition, investigators have linked his companies to funds of suspected narcotics traffickers and cash illicitly brought into the United States from Panama.

Investigations Under Way Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's activities are being investigated by the FBI, the Internal Revenue Service, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the controller of the currency and the Dade County Public Safety Office.

Investigators believe that Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya used banks he controlled as vehicles to divert funds to his private ventures, many of which later failed to pay back the loans.

Also, investigators think that illicit funds from other Cubans and Latin Americans may have been moved through the complex corporate structure of a holding company controlled by Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya in order to disguise their ultimate source. Investigators believe that these funds in turn were used for legitimate investments.

Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's activities also are under investigation by banking authorities in Panama, Colombia and the United Arab Emirates. In the Gulf last July, he eluded Emirate authorities who had confiscated his U.S. passport.

His tangled finances affect dozens of banks in the United States and abroad, as well as

various foreign governments. Many investigators feel that his activities undermine confidence and inadequacies in regulations governing banks and financial activity outside the United States.

Numerous attempts to reach Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya have been unsuccessful. A visit by a reporter last Friday to the Coral Gables headquarters of the WFC Group Inc., the private holding company controlled by him, found few employees but many empty desks and file cabinets, dismantled phone systems and labeled file folders, their contents missing, strewn about the floor.

Out of Town Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's personal secretary said that he was out of town for a couple of weeks. In a telephone conversation this week, the secretary added, "I don't know where to locate him. If he calls in, he won't tell me where he is and I won't ask."

County court records show that the WFC building is in the process of being foreclosed, and a WFC official indicated that many of WFC's assets have been liquidated recently in an effort to avert bankruptcy.

The downturn in WFC's fortune appears to be almost as rapid as the company's rise in the lucrative international financial circles linking Miami and Latin America.

Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya started WFC in late 1971 after 20 years in the banking business. Most of his banking experience was gained in Cuba before the takeover by Fidel Castro in 1959.

After fleeing Cuba, he became active in Brigade 2506, the exile group that participated in the Bay of Pigs invasion. He spent two years in a Cuban jail after the invasion's failure in 1961.

With the formation of WFC, former associates said, Hernandez-Cartaya hoped to use his wide-ranging contacts in the Latin American political and economic world to tap the growing market between U.S. lenders and Latin American borrowers made possible by the 1969 Edge Act.

That federal legislation enabled U.S. banks to conduct international financing and accept foreign deposits, including the use of numbered accounts, for business outside the United States. WFC soon became the broker and a participant in legitimate syndications of loans totaling

hundreds of millions of dollars to numerous Central American and South American government agencies. In effect, the company acted as an investment bank.

Financial Conglomerate From its base in investment banking, WFC expanded into a full-scale financial conglomerate, with interests including commercial banks, insurance and real estate development, computer credit services and a trading company.

To the hundreds of reputable businessmen and government officials who have worked for or dealt with the Cuban, his credentials and financial resources seemed convincing and his manner charming.

But The New York Times' investigation of Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya's finances shows a darker side, hidden behind a mass of intercorporate transactions, apparently designed to confound even his closest associates.

A former top official in Unibank, a Panamanian bank controlled by WFC, said in a telephone interview from Panama

City that certain key decisions were made without the knowledge of Unibank officials.

"The bank was really run in Miami," the former official said. "We didn't know what it did down here, even though we were supposed to be running the bank. There were discrepancies between the books in Miami and those in Panama."

The formation of Unibank was the first attempt by Mr. Hernandez-Cartaya to expand his banking activities.

Three U.S. banks bought shares of about 8 percent each in Unibank and two Latin American banks became minority owners.

The three U.S. banks, whose assets total more than \$5 billion, are the Mercantile International Corp., a subsidiary of the Mercantile Trust Co. of St. Louis, the First National Bank of Louisville, a subsidiary of the First Kentucky National Corp., and Midland International Inc., a subsidiary of Midland Bank Inc. of West Orange, N.J.

Unibank was quickly able to obtain a Class One banking license, the most liberal license for a Panamanian bank, enabling it to take deposits from the public. By 1976 it had almost \$50 million in assets, and offices and affiliates all over the world.

However, Unibank documents show that more than half the assets involved WFC-related transactions, such as loans. In addition, according to Unibank officials, information about the bank's loans was withheld by WFC's Miami office, creating discrepancies in the bank's official books.

For example, Unibank put together a \$25-million loan to an agency of the Colombian government, funded by a number of banks, including Mercantile. When the Colombian agency made its first repayment of about \$4 million—money that in turn should have gone to the funding banks—the information about the repayment was never relayed

from WFC's Miami offices to Panama. The \$4 million was never forwarded to the U.S. banks, according to Unibank officials.

Still Seeking Money The lending banks are still trying to locate the \$4 million. Earlier this year the Panamanian banking commissioner took control of Unibank and is conducting an investigation to determine the extent and circumstances of the bank's losses, which are believed by knowledgeable officials in the United States and Panama to total at least \$10 million. The National Bank of Panama, which is government-controlled, is one of Unibank's creditors.

Lynn Miller, president of Mercantile Trust, said he was still trying to unravel the situation and could not give any further details.

William Isaac, vice-president, general counsel and secretary of First Kentucky, said that the bank already had charged off the books completely the \$75,000 equity investment in Unibank.

The United States fears that if the OPEC meeting is postponed, pressure within the cartel will grow for at least a 5 or 6-per-cent increase in the world price of oil, now \$12.70 a barrel.

Vance 'Hopeful' Concern in Washington over whether next week's OPEC meeting will take place has overshadowed the encouragement that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance received on the oil price question yesterday during talks with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Vance, who met with Saudi leaders in Riyadh at the end of a six-nation tour of the Middle East, was told that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest petroleum producer, would work to block a price increase at the scheduled OPEC meeting.

U.S. spokesman Hoddin Carter 34 described Mr. Vance as "very hopeful" after his talks with the Saudis.

Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Zaki Yamani, later presented the proposal the Saudis made for a price freeze when members of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries met in Bahrain.

While the Arab producers' conference was not primarily con-

cerned with the price issue, Arab members of OPEC are divided over whether to press for an increase.

Iraq, Algeria and Libya have declared that a price rise is justified, and Libya has demanded an increase of 23 per cent.

Energy Aide on Trip The Venezuelan government denied that it was asking for a postponement. It subsequently confirmed, however, that Venezuelan Energy Minister Valentin Hernandez had left Caracas on what officials suggested was an effort to gauge the seriousness of the price dispute.

Diplomatic sources in Caracas said that Mr. Hernandez was on his way to Bahrain and would meet there with Arab oil ministers. The Venezuelan government, however, insisted that Mr. Hernandez was flying only to London, and officials privately suggested that other oil ministers would join him in the next few days.

Carter administration sources appeared yesterday to credit reports that a postponement of the OPEC meeting was under consideration. They indicated that they felt that the Caracas conference would be delayed if no agreement on the price issue appeared likely.

"What this would create, unfortunately, is additional uncertainty," a U.S. official said.

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BOEING 747: Friday 3:45 p.m.  
BOEING 707: Monday 3:45 p.m.



## 270 Planes at Little-Known Bases

## U.S. Still Has Large Air Force Unit in Britain

By R.W. Apple Jr.

ALCONBURY, England, Dec. 15 (NYT).—More than 35 years after Pearl Harbor, more than 30 years after VE day, U.S. warplanes still thunder across the skies over East Anglia.

During World War II, the flat fenlands that stretch toward the Continent were dotted with U.S. air bases. Armadas of Mustangs and Liberators took off from more than 60 airstrips in rural Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire for targets across the North Sea in Nazi-held Europe.

Although few Britons seem aware of their presence, there are still five U.S. air bases in East Anglia, and a sixth to the west, near Oxford. They are the domain of the U.S. Third Air Force—16,000 men and women and almost 300 planes.

The Third Air Force, with about 270 fighter planes in Britain, is nearly as strong as the Royal Air Force, which lists 284 strike aircraft, mostly fighter-bombers, in the United Kingdom.

Alconbury, 20 miles northwest of Cambridge, is the only remaining link between World War II and the present. It housed B-24s and B-17s from 1942 until 1945, and today is the base of the 10th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. According to local residents, it was used for some of the scenes in the classic movie about the



Bases at Alconbury, Lakenheath, Mildenhall, Bentwaters and Woodbridge are used by the U.S. Third Air Force. The Royal Air Force has a base at Wyton.

European air war, "12 O'Clock High."

To visit Alconbury or the other East Anglian bases—Mildenhall, Lakenheath, Bentwaters and Woodbridge—is to step out of rural England and into small-town United States. You pay for gasoline at the filling station and for tomato juice at the commissary in dollars, not pounds. You eat hamburgers and chili, not steak-and-kidney pie, at the snack bar, and for breakfast you can order English muffins which are as un-English as clam chowder.

The streets at Alconbury are named Texas, Michigan, Ohio and Iowa. The high school at Lakenheath, which has 580 pupils, has an enormous sign on its playing field—U.S. football posts.

If he wants to, says Lt. Col. Alan Schroeder, the Third Air Force information officer, a young airman can live as if he is in the middle of Kansas.

But the average Englishman, driving past the bases, could be forgiven for not knowing that they were U.S. bases. Although the only British officer on each of them is an RAF squadron leader who deals with village complaints about noise and other liaison problems, the bases belong to the British government.

**'Tank Tanks'**

The main off-base evidence of the Americans' presence in this rich farming country northeast of London is their big cars. In the pubs, the local people call them "tank tanks."

There are some grumbles from the villagers around the bases. The roar as the planes take off is "disturbant," complains an old-timer who lives near Bentwaters. The Americans have forced rents up, and the police in Ipswich have had to contend with more drug cases than they would otherwise have expected. But for the most part, relationships are cordial.

"I think we've hit on a good idea, not advertising our presence," said Col. Gerald Lary, commander of the Tactical Reconnaissance Wing. "In other countries, we've sometimes gotten in trouble with people who considered us intruders. We're guests, and the nomenclature shows it."

Col. Lary, a 43-year-old fighter pilot from Mission, Texas, is an Anglophile with a strong interest in British politics. A graduate of the Royal College of Defense Studies in London, he seems thoroughly at home here. Local

politicians speak highly of him, and the commander of the nearby RAF air base at Wyton sees to it that he is invited to neighborhood functions.

The Third Air Force operates under a status-of-forces agreement with the British government, which not only provides a broad outline for U.S. military operations here but also spells out such relatively minor matters as eligibility to purchase tax-free cigarettes and liquor.

Most of the U.S. Air Force units in Britain are fighter squadrons, equipped with F-111s and F-4 Phantomies. But Col. Lary's wing is different. One of its squadrons flies RF-4 reconnaissance planes that gather intelligence over East Germany, and the other is an "aggressor" squadron, one of only four in the Air Force. The squadron, equipped with F-5 Tiger fighters, stands in for the enemy in training for dogfights.

The "aggressor" squadron (officially the 37th Tactical Fighter Training Aggressor Squadron) flies planes drawn from U.S. and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization units in Europe.

The headquarters of the "aggressor" squadron leaves little doubt as to which potential enemies it is standing in for. The unit's shoulder patch shows a grunting alien at a bear, the Soviet flag hangs opposite the operations desk and color portraits of Mao Tse-tung, Lenin and Stalin decorate the wall of the intelligence section.

## F-111 Crashes

NEWMARKET, England, Dec. 15 (AP).—A U.S. Air Force F-111 plane from Lakenheath Air Base crashed near here today, police reported.

The plane's crew of two ejected, and initial reports indicated that they were not seriously hurt, police said. There were no injuries on the ground.

## Obituaries

## Alvan Barach, Pioneered Breathing Aids

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).

—Dr. Alvan L. Barach, 82, a pioneer in respiratory therapy and developer of the first practical oxygen tent, died here Tuesday. He was a leader in research in breathing difficulties, developing the ventilated oxygen tent in the 1920s and adding helium and pressure breathing to oxygen therapy for asthma patients in 1934. Later, he led development of a mechanical coughing

device, which automatically sweeps up life-endangering secretions accumulating in the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Dr. Barach also developed the first continuous method of administering aerosol therapy. He was later the major developer of devices to enable sufferers of chronic breathing problems to exercise with small oxygen-containing devices and an early exponent of diaphragmatic breathing.



LIMITED CORP.—Ted Spewock, of Ligonier, Pa., leads his only employee, Smokey, out of his coal mine. Federal mine safety laws forced Mr. Spewock to let two employees go, cutting his daily output from 12 to 2 tons. He has been working the mine for 17 years.

## Pressure on Pretoria Hurts Economies

## Black Africa Faces Dilemma on Sanctions

By David Lamb

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast.—As black African nations demand broader sanctions against the white-minority South African government, they propel themselves toward a painful decision: How far can they push Pretoria politically without crippling themselves economically?

At least 12 black African nations are so economically dependent on South Africa that they would face ruin if a total em-

bargo were enforced on South Africa. A handful of others have lower ties, and a few more publicly denounce the regime of Prime Minister John Vorster but privately deal with it through various back doors.

For instance: Emperor Bokassa I of the impoverished Central African Empire has an Israeli on his staff whose primary responsibility is to elicit aid and investment from South Africa. In 1971, a 10-year South African aid package worth \$250 million went into effect.

Zaire imports more than 50 per cent of its food from South Africa. Zambia's major import-trading partner is South Africa. The Seychelles and Mauritius get most of their tourists from South Africa. Malawi received the \$12 million it needed to build a new capital at Lilongwe from South Africa and nearly 30,000 Malawi citizens are working in South African mines.

The Republic of Cape Verde, an island chain formerly belonging to Portugal, receives 20 per cent of its foreign earnings by refueling South African Airways jets at Ilha do Sal. South Africa built the airport.

Maximilian Mombembe treats South African businessmen like dignitaries. The Mombembe ports are run by South African experts, a South African company has recruited more than 20,000 Mozambicans for its gold mines and South African industrial consumers in Transvaal receive much of their electrical power from facilities at Mombembe's Cahora Bassa Dam.

## Economic Foes

In fact, the entire economic focus of southern black Africa is toward Johannesburg. Its goods fill the stores in Botswana, on its northern border, and in the small states of Lesotho and Swaziland. Its railroads move north into the neighboring states. Its factories manufacture products available nowhere else in Africa.

"I was in Gabon the other week trying to sell heavy construction equipment," a South African businessman said. "They told me that after the Soweto riots they were done with us. No more business with South Africa."

"So I asked them if they'd buy the equipment through our parent company in the United States and they said, 'Sure.' Now they're getting tractors made in South Africa and paperwork processed in the United States," he said.

## Guerrilla Campaign

If the black African attitude appears hypocritical, it should be remembered that some of the same countries that trade with South Africa out of economic necessity also have paid dearly for their commitment against apartheid.

Mozambique lost more than \$200 million in annual duties and transit fees when it closed its

## Doctor Claims Successes

## 'Relaxation' Techniques Used In Bulgaria to Speed Learning

By Murray Seeger

SOFIA—In an old building on Budapest Street, a dozen Bulgarian men and women settled back in their reclining chairs while their teacher started playing a taped Paganini violin concerto.

"Relax now and enjoy your concert," she said.

It was shortly before noon, the room was warm and quiet and the music lovely. After five minutes, the teacher began reading in English a story about a woman who had made a visit to Cairo. The scene could have been quiet hour at a kindergarten or story time at an old folks' home. Actually, it was the final hour of a day's English lesson at the Institute of Suggestology and Parapsychology.

Established in 1969, the institute is the creation of Dr. Georgy Lomov, a physician and psychotherapist whose experiments in using psychological techniques to improve the learning process led to the institute's part of its Ministry of Education.

The institute is also a center of international interest and some

controversy because of the claims Dr. Lomov has made for his developments.

Dr. Lomov has lectured and demonstrated his teaching methods in Western Europe and the United States. They are based on 15 years of research and experimentation and 35 years practice as a psychiatrist.

In describing his teaching methods, Dr. Lomov emphasizes the importance of "psychological relaxation," which unlocks the "hidden reserves of the subconscious."

The Lomov methods have been adopted in Bulgaria for programs, one to teach foreign languages and the other to accelerate children's learning in public schools.

In the language courses, classical music plays a vital role establishing the relaxed atmosphere that Dr. Lomov feels required to make students receptive to an accelerated learning process. On the first day of English courses, for instance, students are asked to sit back and relax while the Bach Goldberg variations pour forth from a loudspeaker.

"The teacher must establish a relationship with the student that is just like a psychotherapist's relationship with a patient," Dr. Lomov says. "The student learns to be at ease with the teacher. Once in a while, the teacher uses all the standard psychological techniques, but not for long."

Report with Students

After establishing a relationship with the students, the teacher begins playing the music and reading a prepared lesson.

contains at least 600 different words.

The material is repeated the first time three times in dictation and voice levels. After the first session, the lessons are videoed into sections for individual review, reinforcing, or repeating, as needed. A standard course is a four-hour day.

"By this method we get results that are better than any other method," Dr. Lomov says. "We are now talking about a 300 per cent better result, but we are not sure yet. We are waiting for the reception of new information."

Dr. Lomov claims that students trained by his method retain most of the new information they are given, because the minds have been opened by the relaxing atmosphere in which the lessons are given.

A class visited recently was upper-level group in the first week of a second 22-week course. The English read by the teacher was advanced, filled with idioms and difficult vocabulary. When the teacher read, the students loved the text in their workbooks which included a Bulgarian translation.

"Now the girl made a distance call from Cairo," the teacher asked.

"A call to Europe," a student answered.

"The girl describes a typical Middle Eastern scene, mosques and minarets," the teacher continued. "Do we have a mosque in Sofia?"

"Yes, there is one down by central square," another student answered.

After discussion of the lesson, the teacher introduced the final music and told the students to relax and enjoy their concert. Then she started reading material.

A total of 5,000 students in schools are now being taught foreign subjects with the Lomov method. Starting with a 10-level experimental group in capital, Dr. Lomov has expanded his program to cover the three grades in schools throughout Bulgaria.

The system uses music, drama recorded on video and transmitted to the classroom from the national television in Sofia. To teach mathematics, for instance, four different plays will be shown to the pupils during a year.

"In one musical story, child will be exposed to most of the mathematical principles he is expected to learn during the entire school period," Dr. Lomov said.

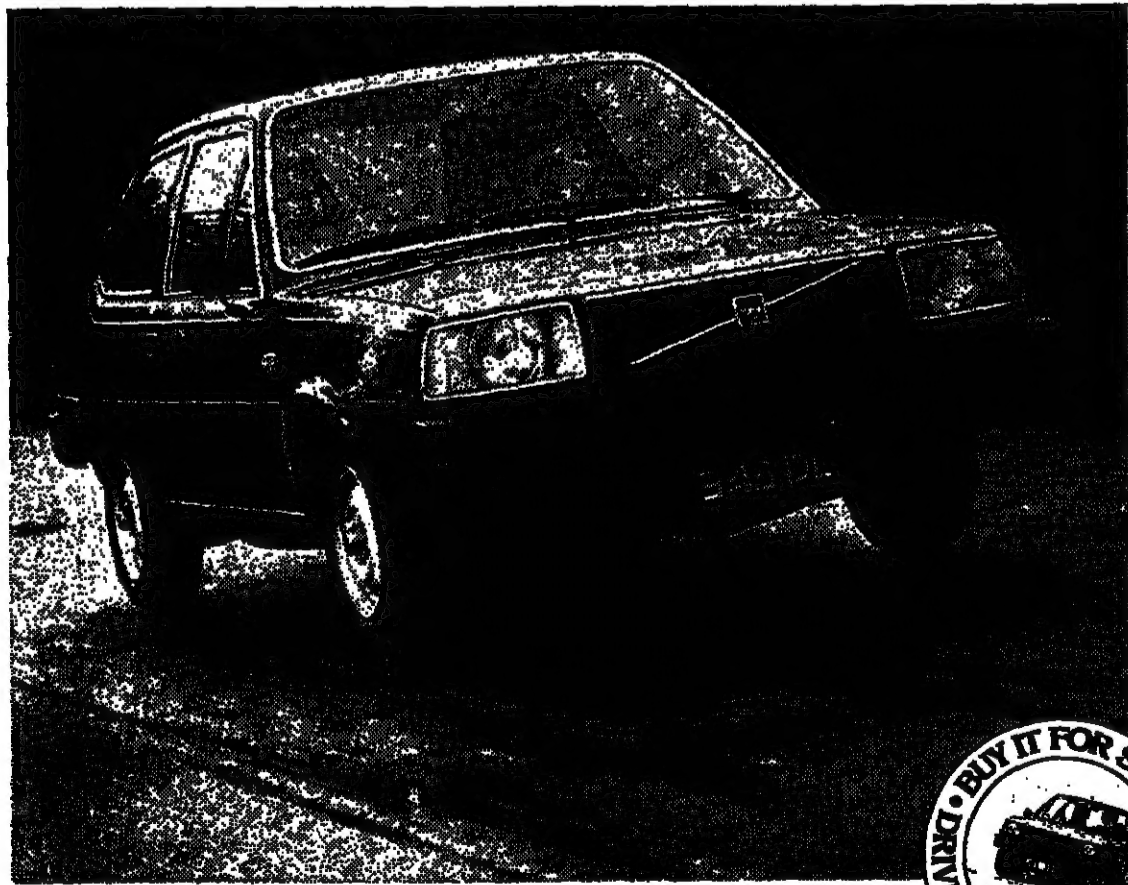
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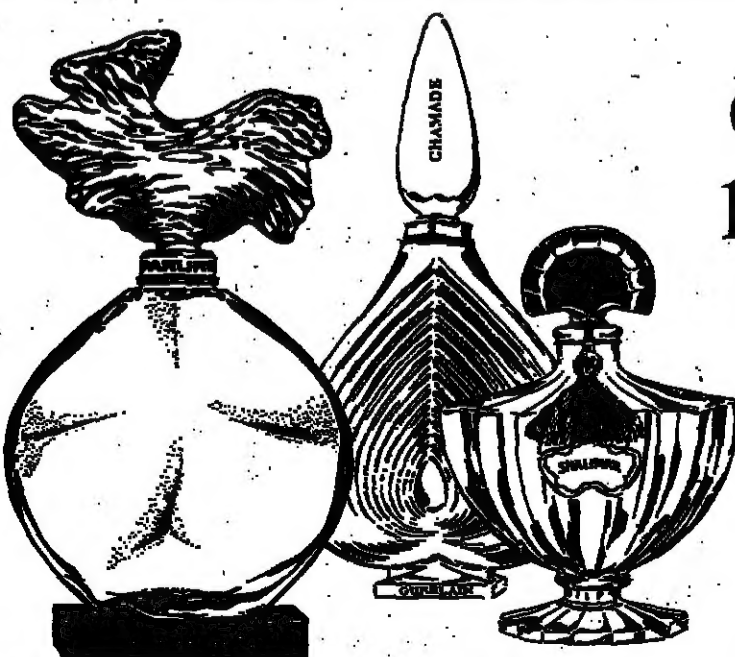
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## The U.S. Farmers' Parade

The procession of tractors chugging over freeways in the U.S. farmers' demonstration last weekend leaves a curious image in the mind's eye. It was high-technology agriculture trying to carry its grievances to its customers and dependents in the post-industrial city—if only it could find them. The parade ended at the White House more out of respect for convention, perhaps, than in any real conviction that the tenant can do much for them. When Congress was passing a rather expensive farm bill last summer, President Carter had repeatedly urged the committees to hold the cost down.

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The demonstrators' emotions were genuine, but their tactics are inevitably going to prove ineffectual. For one thing, their support, even among farmers, is spotty; none of the major farm organizations is actively backing their threatened strike. For another, the present state of the market is not the only cause of their distress. Much of this protest appears to have originated in parts of the country where last summer's drought was severe.

Although the demonstrators talked about this autumn's falling prices, it's not a matter of a single harvest. The real trouble is the radical instability of farm prices over the past five years. Through a combination of unexpected circumstances and pure mismanagement, the Nixon administration sold off most of the nation's grain reserves in 1972. Under the pressure of unprecedented foreign demand, U.S. prices soared. The benefits fell very unevenly. It was a tremendous bonanza, for example, for the people who raise wheat—but a disaster for the dairymen and beef producers who had to buy feed on a steeply rising market.

Farmers invested heavily in new equipment and expanded production to meet the new demand from abroad. But prices kept

bouncing wildly up and down in reaction to every fluctuation in worldwide weather. For a couple of years, the crops have been very good in the United States and most other countries. As a result, prices have drifted downward. Meanwhile, inflation has been steadily raising the farmers' cost of production. Merely raising farm prices would constitute a very temporary kind of relief, since it would promptly speed up the inflation from which these farmers are suffering.

The solution here is a system of grain reserves to act as shock absorbers against the impact of bad weather, crop failures and sudden market fluctuations. In political terms, reserves constitute a pact between producers and consumers. The Carter administration is now embarking, in a gingerly way, on the process of rebuilding the national reserves. But there is a lot of opposition to the idea—mainly from farmers like those who brought their tractors to Washington a few days ago. They believe that reserves tend to restrain rising prices.

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That's quite right. But farmers can't have it both ways. If they want an unlimited free market when prices are rising, they can't expect much sympathy from their customers in the cities when prices start to move the other way. Perhaps it's possible to let the price cycle run, with farmers picketing the White House in the years of decline and the consumers picketing supermarkets in the years of upswing. But it's an expensive way for the country to live and ultimately destructive to rational farm production. There's a better way to do it. A restored system of grain reserves won't put prices where the farmers would like to see them. But it could greatly diminish the anxiety for the future, and the fear of collapsing prices, that brought the tractors to Washington.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Indochina's Refugee Flow

The conditions established by the Communist victors in Indochina continue to flush out substantial numbers of refugees, people who find the system so incompatible with their beliefs or standards that they are prepared to abandon homeland ties and possessions and seek haven abroad. This continuing flow is a telling comment on the kinds of societies now being built in Indochina. It is also a heavy burden on the countries of refuge. Many of the so-called boat people, who slip out in small boats, find themselves abandoned by foreign ships on the high seas and pushed away from foreign shores. The even larger numbers who leave by land end up in wretched camps in Thailand. Their plight is properly an international concern.

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Since the collapse of the U.S.-supported regimes in 1975, some 165,000 Indochinese have settled in the United States. Most arrived in the first surge, but some 15,000 later departees have arrived this year. Now 4,700 more people, who have been clinging to beachheads in Asia but cannot be resettled there, are in need of emergency admission.

The State Department has begun the process and, at the same time, it is preparing to ask Congress to develop a "long-term policy" to deal with 100,000 more refugees still in Thai camps, plus others expected in the future. Congress, which has supported two administrations in handling the refugees, can be expected to direct the State Department to keep asking other countries to accept their fair share.

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Ultimately the answer lies in the setting of policies by the Indochinese governments, that do not impel helpless citizens to flee. The best place to stanch the flow is at the source. In the meantime, however, people are still trickling out of Indochina, and a disproportionate part of the burden falls on the countries closest by. They should be encouraged to help as many refugees as they can, but countries further from the scene must also do their part. The United States, France, Australia, New Zealand, even Israel, have taken in various numbers of refugees, and they and others must continue to assist in this sad, unfinished business of the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The \$2,000 Necktie

An advertisement the other day described a necktie, made of cut velvet and studded with diamonds, "for that man in a million, only \$2,000." The initial temptation was to exclaim: "Obscene!" but that, we soon realized, would be as irrelevant as mothers urging children to finish their liver because people not as fortunate are starving in Calcutta.

Still, the questions would not go away, heightened, perhaps, by that cheeky "only" in front of the price. For instance, what kind of shirt does one wear with a \$2,000 necktie? What kind of suit goes with that shirt? And so on, up to questions about the mentality and morality of the wearer.

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But are even those questions just? Who are we to tell the rich how to spend their money, as long as it is not in socially destructive ways? In any case, even if they wish to be instructed in the most socially useful way to spend, what is that way?

Obviously, they can give money to charity, a possibility that has no doubt occurred to

a host of worthy causes during this holiday season. But even after the rich do their philanthropic duty, something must be left over. Should they spend it on investments in less-developed countries, with the hope of truly helping the poor of Calcutta? To do that would weaken the dollar and could hurt the U.S. economy. Should they instead buy things that the rest of us regard as somehow more virtuous because they are useful—like washing machines? That kind of spending has its social price too. It turns up valuable resources and leads to higher consumption of energy.

\*\*\*

So what is left? Is there no socially useful object of spending for the rich? Happily, there is. They should put a maximum amount of their money into circulation by buying things that cost much more than the value of the resources and labor to make them. Unusual, extravagant things. A velvet and diamond necktie, that costs \$2,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1902

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, 76, widow of Gen. U.S. Grant, former President of the United States, died here today of bronchial trouble. Mrs. Grant had suffered for several years from a valvular affection of the heart, and this, aggravated by severe bronchitis, contributed to her death. She will be buried at the side of her husband in the mausoleum on Riverside Drive in New York City.

#### Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1927

NEW ORLEANS—Five hundred Negroes stood in a pouring rain here and shouted "God save our president" as Marcus Garvey, self-styled "President of Africa," recently boarded the steamship Savannah, which a short time later departed for Panama. He had been ordered deported by the U.S. government for using the mails to defraud. He will be taken to Jamaica from Panama. He has already served two years in Atlanta prison.



## Jerusalem—The Gateway to Peace

By Hugh Caradon

WASHINGTON—In the Middle East there is one fundamental factor often avoided but never to be forgotten. It is that Jerusalem must be at peace.

If there is no settlement in Jerusalem, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's brave expedition will turn sour as a forlorn failure; Secretary of State Cyrus Vance need fly no more; President Carter's hope of the Palestinian homeland can be put away in the files, and Israel must prepare for decades of precarious and expensive defense, an island in a great sea of threatening animosity.

The plain fact is that no Arab and no Moslem will accept the attempted annexation under Israeli sovereignty of Arab Jerusalem. If anyone doubts that let him ask any Arab, any Moslem, anywhere.

What is more, nearly every country in the world, including the United States, has called on Israel not to proceed with the attempt to annex East Jerusalem.

### Negative Fact

So much for the negative fact. It's best to turn to the positive opportunity, the noble conception that Jerusalem should become not a barrier but an opening, an opportunity, an invitation to a new era of freedom, equality, understanding and cooperation in a lasting peace.

For some years now the new idea has been gaining ground. It can be simply stated:

There should be sister cities in an undivided Jerusalem, an Arab Jerusalem under Arab administration and sovereignty on one side, and an Israeli administration and sovereignty on the other, with freedom of movement and communication between the two—a settlement based on mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, creating a new relationship of trust and cooperation between the Israelis and the Arabs, a new Jerusalem to bring about a lasting peace.

A free Jerusalem bringing people together instead of holding them apart, enabling them to cooperate in matters of joint concern—that is a prize that would be! What a blessing for everyone! Jerusalem as the center of peace and freedom—that would be the greatest triumph.

### No Barriers

I give my own confident testimony from many visits to Jerusalem, and to both sides of the Jordan. Everyone I meet, both Arab and Israeli, is agreed that whatever else happens, there should never again be barriers in Jerusalem. There is no intention on either side to go back to the old armed confrontation. That is what makes the proposal for equality in an undivided city both possible and practical.

I have often said while speaking in the Arab towns and villages of the West Bank that if anyone tries to erect barriers again in Jerusalem I should like to come with my own hands to help tear them down. But, as I say, I find on both sides agreement at least on this: a deep desire to keep an undivided city. What is the international interest?

It was long ago proposed in the United Nations that Jerusalem should be an internationally governed city. That might have been possible at one time.

It is not now. Neither the Arabs nor the Israelis would accept it. And anyhow, it will be far better. I am sure, for the Arabs to administer the Arab area and Arab population, and the Israelis their own. The international interest should be directed to freedom of religion and freedom of access to the Holy Places for everyone.

### Statute Proposed

I have proposed a statute of Jerusalem "to ensure that the Holy City of Jerusalem shall forever be a center and symbol of peace and freedom." The statute, I have good reason to believe, would be welcomed by the Christian churches as well as Moslems and Jews. It would provide for an international high commissioner, not to administer the sister cities, but to ensure, with the responsible authorities on both sides, freedom of movement between them and freedom of access for everyone to the Holy Places. And it should be agreed on both sides that the open city would be demilitarized.

Is all this an idealist dream? On the contrary, the proposals are practical and possible. The plan for an Arab and an Israeli Jerusalem, undivided and free of barriers, has the inescapable advantage of being the only solution that has any prospect or hope of restoring peace at last to the Middle East.

Now let us look at this proposal in the new light of recent developments. A month ago we all might have agreed that the question of the future of Jerusalem would have to be discussed at the Geneva conference.

Why should we wait now? There are many difficult questions later to be resolved by negotiation—questions of Palestinian rights, refugees, boundaries, demilitarized zones, guarantees. But why not now deal with Jerusalem not last but first? By an assurance now that Arab Jerusalem will be free, everything else would be made easier.

I was in Israel when President Sadat came to Jerusalem. He convinced all Israel, I am sure, that he genuinely seeks a permanent peace and recognizes the right of Israel to live in peace and security "free from force and threat of force."

### Opportunity

How about a worthy response from Israel on the other central issue? Here is an opportunity for a response that would, I have no doubt at all, give joy to every Arab and every Moslem in the world. Leave all the other issues to be promptly dealt with at Geneva or elsewhere in the transformed atmosphere that an Israeli gesture on Jerusalem would create.

Let Israel's response to Egypt

be an assurance now that Arab sovereignty over East Jerusalem is accepted, that the aim must be equality in the Holy City with no barriers.

I do not underestimate the strength of feeling in Israel on the subject of Jerusalem. But I believe that the future security of Israel and Palestinian self-determination and the craving for real peace everywhere in the Middle East are of paramount importance. "Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom."

Israel must be secure; Palestinians must be free. One is not possible without the other. Both are now attainable. Jerusalem could show the way.

What a wonderful thing it would be if we could look back on 1977 as the Year of Peace—with Jerusalem not the impediment but the site, the means, the insurance, the pride of lasting peace.

Lord Caradon, who recently returned from a visit to the Middle East, served in Palestine and Transjordan in the days of the British Mandate. In 1947, as Minister representing Britain in the UN, he proposed Resolution 242, providing a basis for a Middle East settlement, the resolution being unanimously adopted in the Security Council. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

## With All Deliberate Speed

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—John Vorster and his colleagues in the South African government, in their bitterness at current U.S. policy, console themselves with one thought. They believe, as they have made clear in numerous conversations, that Jimmy Carter does not really represent the U.S. people in his critical attitude. They hope that before long another administration will take a friendlier view of white supremacy in South Africa.

That belief gives particular importance to a public opinion poll just released by Louis Harris. It tested U.S. attitudes on South Africa, and on U.S. policy there, in a survey taken last month. Before, incidentally, some of the horrifying disclosures in the case of Steve Biko.

Asked whether they thought the South African racial system was justified or not, 12 per cent of those polled said yes, 63 per cent no, the rest not sure. Asked whether they favored the United States and other Western countries putting pressure on South Africa to give blacks more freedom and participation in government, 48 per cent said yes, 26 per cent said no.

### New Business

On cutting off military supplies—a step subsequently approved by the UN Security Council—51 per cent were in favor, 24 per cent were opposed. Most striking was the response to an idea not adopted by the Carter administration, at least as far as preventing any new investment in South Africa by U.S. business. The vote was 42 per cent in favor, 33 against. There were majorities

against more drastic steps, such as ending all trade.

Some South African politicians may actually believe, as they say, that Mr. Carter and Andrew Young are wild radicals supporting Communist aims. But even sensible ones, in persuading themselves that the Carter policy lacks U.S. support, have failed to understand two fundamental things.

The first is the moral strain in the U.S. character. Americans have committed terrible wrongs themselves, in their history, but most feel badly about that—as the phenomenon of "Roots" showed. And Americans react with instinctive outrage to deliberate inhumanity anywhere. It is not only Mr. Carter who was sickened by reports of a human being kept shackled and naked in a cell as he died.

The second is that U.S. policy toward South Africa is based not only on a view of human rights but on a strong sense of self-interest. The overwhelming belief of U.S. experts on Africa, regardless of party, is that South Africa's present policy is heading for chaos and racial war—in which U.S. interests, among others, would be hurt. The belief is that a racial accommodation in South Africa is urgently desirable for U.S. political and economic reasons.

### U.S. Self-Interest

That view of U.S. self-interest in southern Africa did not begin with Mr. Carter. Even Henry Kissinger, who had wrongly believed that Portuguese colonialism would survive, moved quickly to oppose white racism as soon as the Portuguese pulled out.

The tactics of U.S. policy will doubtless change from time to time. Another president might be less assertive than Mr. Carter. But the basic belief that white dominance cannot last in southern Africa and that U.S. interests lie in an orderly transition to black rights is not likely to change.

The question for U.S. policymakers is how to make this welcome truth clear to South Africans. The answer must be given with a sense of steadiness. The government, including Mr. Carter, must convey more effectively that it has a sense of long-term commitment toward change in South Africa: a sense of measured understanding but unwavering opposition to white racism.

The policy has to be one for the long haul because there are

no immediate answers. There is no single thing the United States can do that will make Mr. Vorster change his policy tomorrow afternoon. But it does not follow—and this is crucial—that U.S. actions are useless. On the contrary, South Africans are extremely sensitive to U.S. views, economically and psychologically, especially if the views are seen as lasting ones.

An extremely useful guide to U.S. policy appears in the January issue of Foreign Affairs. It is by Prof. Clyde Ferguson of the Harvard Law School, a former U.S. ambassador to Uganda, and William R. Cotter, president of the African-American Institute in New York.

### Pressure

The Ferguson-Cotter argument is that the United States should pursue a "two-way path of graduated actions" to increase pressure on South Africa for change. It lists 41 possible steps, beginning with such mild ones as discouraging further U.S. investment and tourist travel in South Africa. The list is thoughtful, eschewing showboat militancy, and it should serve as a powerful answer to those who say there is nothing to be done by the United States.

Ferguson and Cotter rightly say that the United States should stand ready to respond favorably to "any signs of real change" by the South African government. But they examine and decimate the argument that South Africa will change by itself if only we leave it alone. It has not done so, and it will not. There is no substitute for a self-interested U.S. policy of gradual, measured pressure on South Africa.







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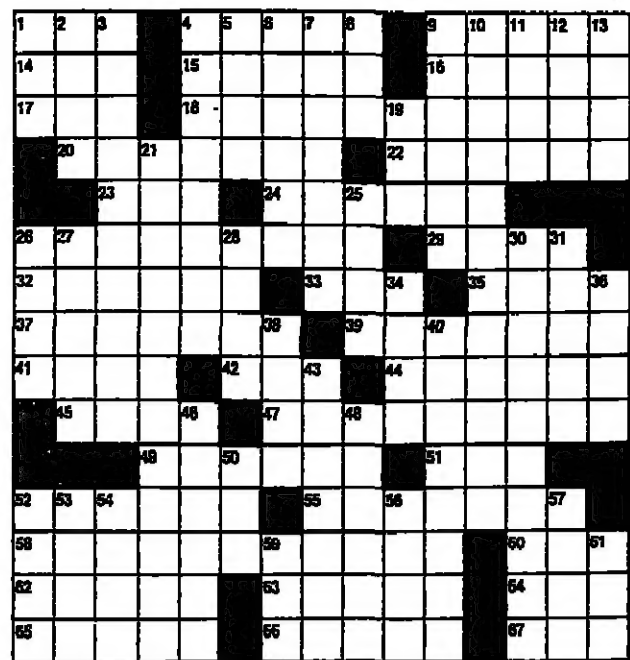
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## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
1. Bejam
  2. "On for the — of China"
  3. Legs: Slang
  4. Srv. club
  5. Greek marketplace
  6. Break a Commandment
  7. Nothing
  8. Lenten plant
  9. Esteems
  10. Enforcers' expression
  11. Actor Verem
  12. Wearing with whining words
  13. Charles Colson's book: 1976
  14. Tennyson heroine
  15. Fly a biplane
  16. Angora
  17. Appropriate rhyme for sheer
  18. Bishops' vestments
  19. Picture puzzles
  20. Ms. Sommer
  21. Used an Eames product
  22. Porter
  23. Beliefs
  24. Visionary
  25. Smear
  26. Wine: Comb. form
  27. Arguments' quest
  28. Polo or fair
  29. In decline
  30. Ella, to Napoleon
  31. Moving about
  32. Thirty-two are a mouthful
  33. Ford's "Whip Inflation —"
  34. Make a call
  35. "Believe it —"
  36. Opposite of law
  37. Sinful
  38. Torment and Brooks
  39. Eye problem: Var.
  40. Egg libation
  41. Israeli Prime Minister
  42. Dog sound
  43. Exposed
  44. Rounded moldings
  45. Recovers
  46. Elevatory action
  47. Of the planet Mars
  48. Triplet
  49. Discover
  50. Muttonfish
  51. Implored
  52. Harder to crack
  53. Safe
  54. Kind of potato
  55. "Agony"
  56. Fold of a tent
  57. Scold severely
  58. Within: Comb. form
  59. Wised up
  60. Kind of gin
  61. Pon — (a place to stand on)
  62. Female sheep
- DOWN**
1. Vandal
  2. A Gumbler subject
  3. Swindles or malingers
  4. Soft metal into a thin plate
  5. Food thickener
  6. City south of Milan
  7. Dull
  8. — Antonio
  9. Frightened
  10. Indian farm-team player

## WEATHER

ALGIERE	0	F	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy
ANKARA	2	36	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	52	Variable
BATUM	12	54	Cloudy
BELGRADE	2	36	Snow
BERLIN	7	45	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	7	45	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	1	34	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	18	64	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	14	57	Clear
DUBLIN	10	50	Clear
EDINBURGH	7	45	Clear
FLORENCE	8	46	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	4	39	Cloudy
GENOVA	9	48	Cloudy
HELSINKI	3	37	Overcast
ISTANBUL	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear
LONDON	11	52	Clear
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Variable

MADEIRA	0	F	Clear
MIAMI	26	79	Clear
MILAN	7	45	Cloudy
MONTREAL	1	34	Snow
MOSCOW	12	54	Cloudy
MUNICH	4	39	Cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	Variable
NICE	13	55	Clear
OSLO	2	36	Cloudy
PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
PRAGUE	5	41	Cloudy
ROME	12	54	Cloudy
SOPIA	3	37	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	4	39	Overcast
TOKYO	10	50	Snow
TEL AVIV	10	50	Snow
TUNIS	17	63	Clear
VIENNA	2	36	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	50	Clear
ZURICH	2	36	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings) U.S. Canada  
 11:00 GMT; others at 12:00 GMT.

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISING

December 15, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices.

Following national symbols indicate frequency of quotation supplied for the DFR: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (l)—irregularly.

RANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd. Other Funds

(d) Standard Fund SP797.50  
 (d) Global Fund SP797.50  
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RANK OF VON ERNST & CO. LTD.  
 (d) CDF Fund SP710.25  
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CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.  
 (d) Capital Int'l. SP151.51  
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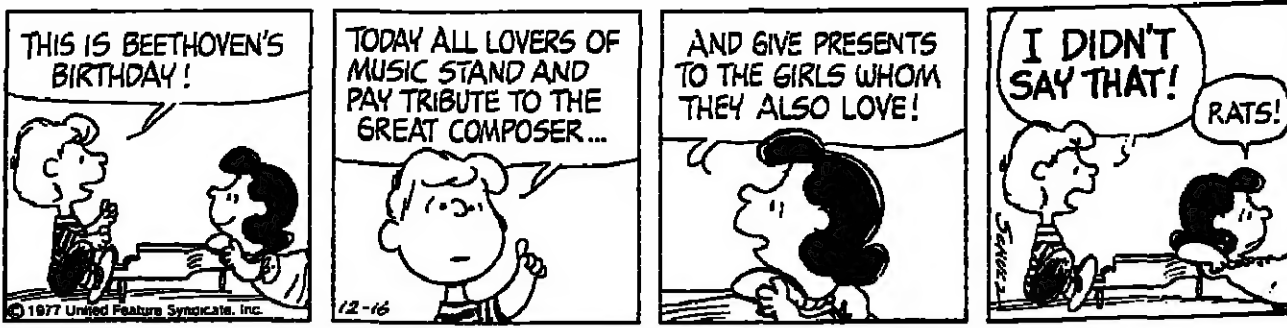
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## PEANUTS



## B.C.



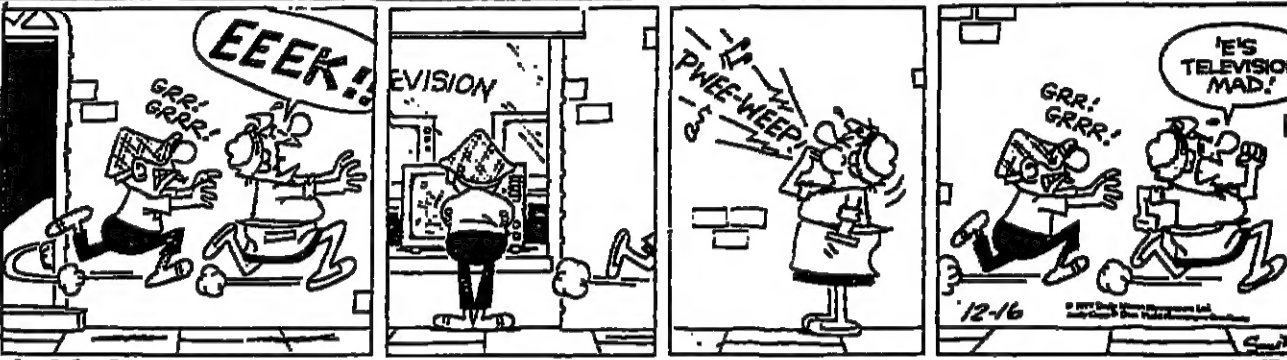
## B.L.O.N.D.I.E



## B.E.E.T.L.E



## B.A.I.L.E.Y



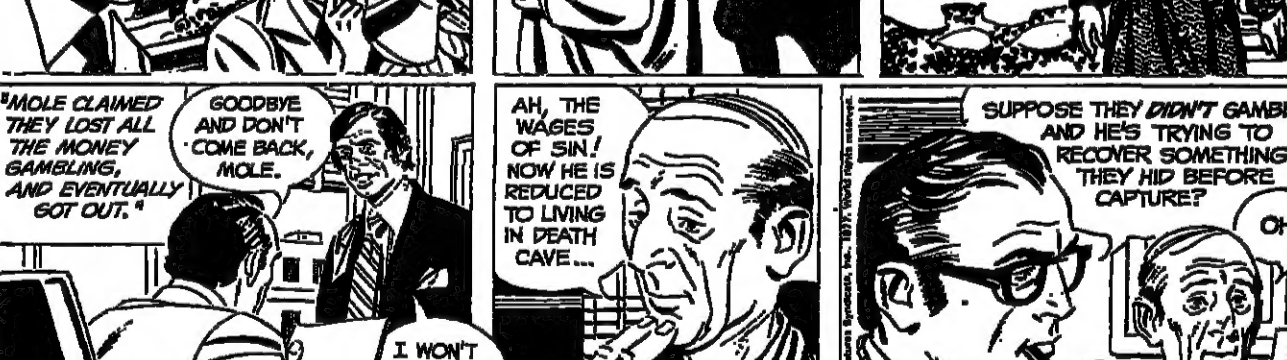
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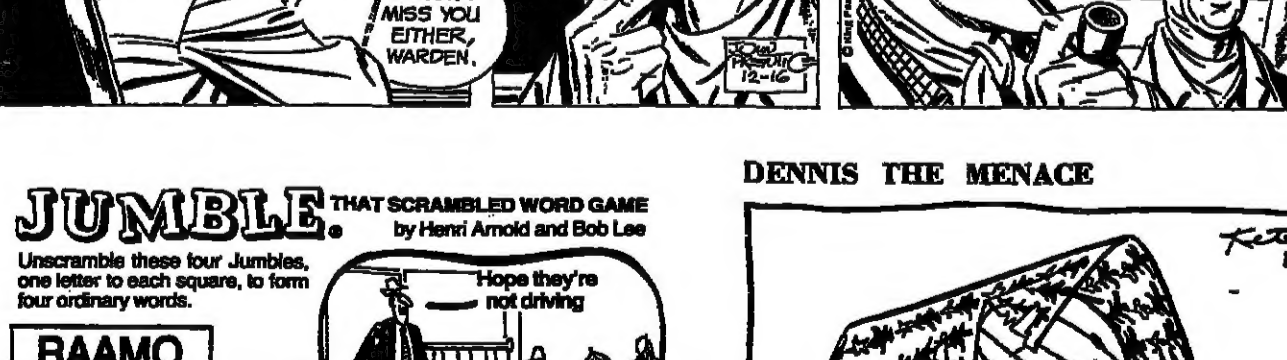
## C.A.P.P



## W.I.Z.A.R.D



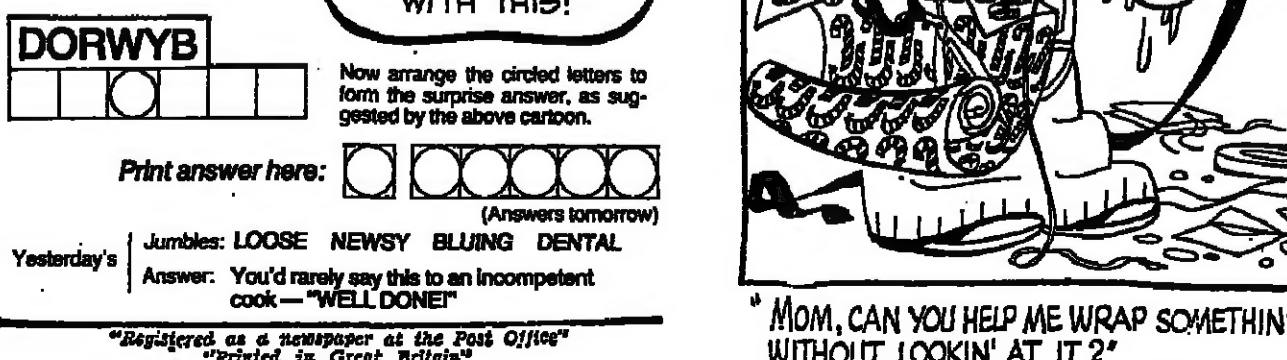
## I.D



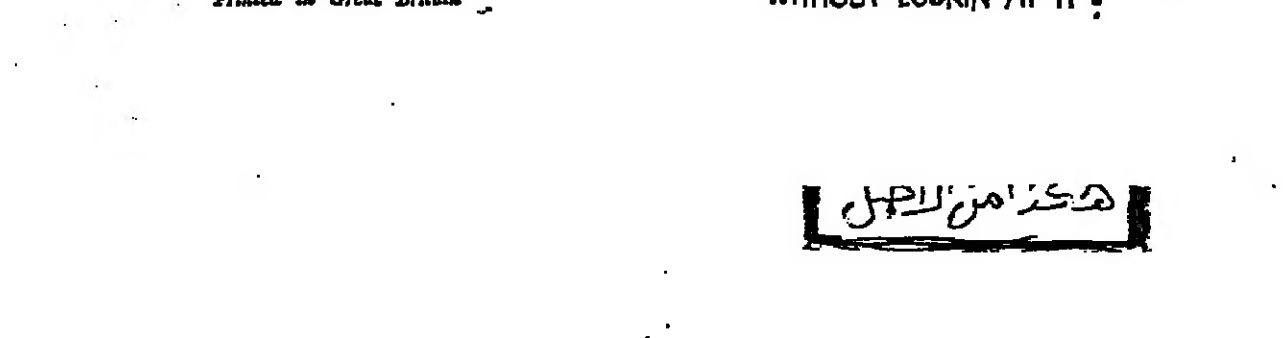
## R.E.X



## M.O.R.G.A.N



## R.I.P



## BOOKS

## THE FIRESIDE BOOK OF WINE

Edited by Alexis Bespaloff. Simon & Schuster, 448 pp.

## CROSSMAN'S GUIDE TO WINES, BEERS AND SPIRITS

By Harriet Lembeck. Charles Scribner's Sons, 634 pp.

## HUGH JOHNSON'S POCKET ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WINE

Simon & Schuster, 144 pp. \$3.95.

## THE INTERNATIONAL ALBUM OF WINE

Steven Schneider. Holt Rinehart and Winston, 289 pp.

## THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK OF WINE

By Terry Robards. Avon Books, 470 pp. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Frank J. Priol

WHEN it comes to wine books, less very definitely can be more. Take this year for example. Gone are the banal coffee table volumes, long on art work and short on substance. Gone, for the time being anyway, are the "how-to" books that tell you, over and over again, to drink white wine with fish.

Really the most attractive new wine book this year, for reading and for gift giving, is "The Fireside Book of Wine," edited by Alexis Bespaloff. It is a compilation of some of the best writing on wine, from Horace to Samuel Pepys to A. J. Liebling. There are 250 writers and 300 selections. But here is Bespaloff's own description of the repeat he has prepared:

"You will find in the anthology many of the well-known passages about wine—Seneca on claret, Falstaff on sack, Chaucer on the wine of Lepe, Francis Villon on the merchants who water their wine, Stephen Potter on winemanship, Longfellow on catatwa wine, George Meredith on the virtues of old wine, Robert Louis Stevenson on the Napa Valley, Milton on the evils of wine and Robert Burton on wine and melancholy."

"You will also find... passages less frequently quoted such as Henry James on the similarities between Bordeaux and the French character, C.P. Snow on a university claret party, Adam Smith on wine as an investment, A.J. Liebling on tasting in Burgundy, Dorothy Sayers on an old port mishandled, Ford Madox Ford on how to order wine, Ernest Hemingway on buying a leather wine bottle in Pamplona, G.B. Stern on an interminable visit to Sauternes, Michael Flanders' 'Have some Madeira, M'dear'."

I think you get the point. Bespaloff's book serves as a superb reminder that wine writing need not be either pedantic or soporific. I can cavil with "The Fireside Book of Wine" on only two points: First, because it does not include Herbert Morris's magnificent poem, which begins, "Some bouquets say Hemingway, impetuous, a wind from Cuba..." Secondly, because it will no longer be easy to toss off literary allusions in wine articles. Everyone will know they were cribbed from Bespaloff.

Another book of note this year is the newest revision of the famous "Crossman's Guide to Wines, Beers and Spirits," by Harriet Lembeck. Harold Crossman, who died in 1967, was for many years the U.S. liquor industry's foremost teacher. He operated a hotel in Cuba

during most of Prohibition, was increasing his knowledge when most Americans were out of the trade and out of the liquor industry. After becoming a consultant on liquor industry, he wrote a series of lectures for the University of California, which are included in this book. His famous guide, first published in 1940, covers the world in wine regions, to instructions on how to operate a hotel bar. It is that no one who deals with wine should be without it. It should be a layman's car from and enjoy reading.

An entirely different compendium is "Hugh Johnson's Pocket Encyclopedia of Wine," a 144-page collection of just everything you might know when you stand, baffled, in a wine store. The book is a treasure trove of wine types, countries, and regions. In France, California he rates the wine types. Thus, Montclair, the stars across the board. Fetzler vineyards in the County gets only two: "interesting but income More to the point, per an excellent section of wine to serve with a hamburger, for example, a one-to-two-star young, as Cordero, Zinfandel, sweet, and full-bodied served very cold, such as Abboccato or certain C. Chénla Blancs; crème rates the finest Sauternes Baccanauts from the and a chocolate mousse wine at all. There are charts, temperature charts here and there, little wine information that fascinates reading.

All of this is package thin, plastic-covered about the size and weight of a breast-pocket billfold. A worthy departure from the usual large-size books is Steven Schneider's "The International Album of Wine." The book features size reproductions of all wine labels, with a compass on each wine. You are in paste a genuine label reproduction, after drink wine, of course, and your own impressions to the There are long—and done—sections on the wine regions, on wine, and on buying and tasting. The book begins with the best explanations of wine, all about wine. "The New York Times Book of Wine," by Terry Robards, complete guide for the with sections on tasting, serving, aging wine, plus a list of all the wine world in alphabetical. There are maps, of up-to-date vintage charts.

Frank J. Priol is on of The New York Times.

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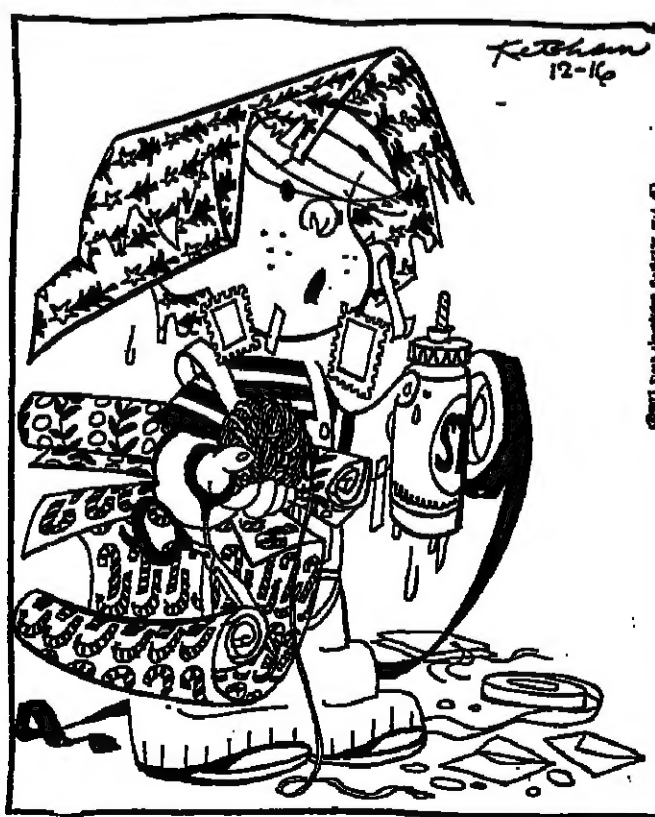
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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MOM, CAN YOU HELP ME WRAP SOMETHIN' WITHOUT LOOKIN' AT IT?"

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAAMO

TALEV

SAWURL

DORWYB

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LOOSE NEWSY BLUING DENTAL

Answer: You'd rarely say this to an incompetent cook — "WELL DONE!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

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## Wenzel Leads in Cup After Slalom Victory

U.S. skiers claimed 9th, 10th and 11th places for the strongest overall showing by the Americans in any of the four World Cup tests this season.

The highest U.S. finisher was 21-year-old Becky Dorey, who came in ninth with a total time of 3:00.20. Dorey placed seventh in the Val d'Isère giant slalom.

A Slow Start

Cindy Nelson came in 10th following a slow start in the first heat. Nelson, 24, fell and was a nonfinisher in the second heat. She finished seventh in the World Cup slalom at Cervinia.

Abbi Fisher, 20, was 11th. French stars Fabienne Gauthier and Perrine Pelen, both nonfinishers at Val d'Isère's giant slalom but first and second place winners at Cervinia, found the track too fast and finished seventh and 15th respectively.

West Germany's Regina Moschner came out of a very disadvantageous 40th place start to claim 20th place in the final results.

Women's Giant Slalom

1. Hanni Wenzel 3:02.13  
2. Monika Kasberger 3:02.28

Women's World Cup Standings

1. Wenzel 28 pts; 2. Moschner 40; 3. Kasberger 38; 4. Moser-Proell 25; 5. Apple 23; 6. Nadig 20; 7. Pelen and Gauthier 18; 8. Serrat 14; 9. Bader 13.



Hanni Wenzel with victory smile...

3. Lisa-Marie Morand 3:02.30  
4. Maria Eppler 3:02.32  
5. Annemarie Moser-Proell 3:02.40  
6. Lea Gschweizer 3:04.32  
7. Pelen and Gauthier 3:04.32  
8. Moschner 3:05.20  
9. Dorey 3:05.20  
10. Cindy Nelson 3:05.28

## Oilman Dealing for A's; Wants Club in Denver

By Molly Ivans

DENVER, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Marvin Davis, a wealthy, independent Colorado oilman, announced yesterday that he had an agreement to buy the Oakland A's and to bring the club to Denver next year, pending approval by the American League and the settlement of the A's current stadium contract in Oakland.

The purchase price, which Davis refused to reveal, is reported to be about \$12.5 million. Davis said Charles Finley, the controversial owner of the A's, had called him at noon. "I was out to lunch at the time," Davis said, "but as soon as I heard, I called him back. He said, 'At that price, you've got yourself a hell of a deal.' I said, 'We have a deal.'"

Davis and Finley began negotiations for the purchase of the three-time world champion club two weeks ago. For the last three days, there has been intensive bargaining, and what seemed to have been a series of poker-game bluffs.

**Bay Area Problem**

Before the transfer of the team is complete, though, there are those two problems to be solved: the Oakland stadium lease and approval by the other clubs in the league. It takes 10 votes from the 14 teams in the league to approve a sale and transfer, and that may be no great problem because many other baseball people welcome the change to the Finley era of the game and to ease the San Francisco Bay area problem, where two teams lose money at the same time.

Finley's 20-year lease on the Oakland Coliseum still has 10 years to run and the stadium managers promptly said they would sue. However, the San Francisco Giants of the National League indicated they might play some of their games in Oakland to solve that problem.

In any event, Davis said he had telephoned Lee MacPhail, president of the American League, and MacPhail had expressed his personal approval of the sale.

Davis, who stands 6-4 and weighs 300 pounds, owns Davis Oil Co., reported to be the largest independent oil company in the world. He was obviously as delighted as a kid with a new model railroad for Christmas.

Davis, who was raised in New York City, said he had been a baseball fan all his life, but only thought of buying a team a few weeks ago.

**An Honest Man**

"Johnny Dee, who is a friend of Charles Finley's, came by here two weeks ago and let me know that Finley was interested in selling," said Davis. "I want to say that there have been a good many things written about Mr. Finley, but I believe he is an honest man and has been a real gentleman through all of this."

Davis is, by reputation, immensely wealthy, but he dislikes having his fortune discussed. A local joke has it that he bought a bank two years ago so even his bankers wouldn't know how much he was worth. When asked yesterday if he could be accurately described as a billionaire, he replied, "I haven't looked lately."

**Champion Wildcat**

Davis's father, Jack, made enough money in New York's garment district to start an independent oil driller in the 1930s. His son has carried on that business so successfully that, at age 32, he is sometimes called "the champion wildcat."

The acquisition of the A's gives Davis, an energy development boom town, a full complement of major league sports teams. The town is wild about the Denver Broncos, who have lost only one game this season and are in the National Football League playoffs for the first time. The Denver Nuggets of the National Basketball Association also have a strong following, but the Colorado Rockies hockey team, which just broke a nine-game losing streak, has attendance problems.



Rudy Tomjanovich

## Still Faces Surgery

## Tomjanovich Is Recovering

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The condition of Rudy Tomjanovich, the Houston Rockets star who was hospitalized Friday after having been struck by Kermit Washington of the Los Angeles Lakers, continued to improve yesterday. Surgery was tentatively scheduled for Saturday.

Tomjanovich's injuries include fractures of the jaw and skull and a broken nose. It has been decided not to transfer him from a hospital in the Los Angeles area to Houston because of the skull fracture, but to proceed with corrective surgery for the jaw.

Earlier concern about his vision has not been allayed, but the jaw injury itself may keep him out of action the rest of the season. The jaw will be wired shut for six weeks, and normal diet and conditioning can begin again only after that. Another immediate problem, leakage of cerebral spinal fluid, has also cleared up.

The one blow, which connected

## Their Ex-Chief Finds NBA Referees at Fault

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Sid Borgia had the same clenched face that he had when he was one of the NBA's most respected referees. But this time he was blowing his whistle on the system.

"All this violence," he was saying, "an awful lot of it goes back to the officials. Some officials have become complacent. Some are not physically capable of keeping up with the game, some people look like bartenders. Some people think the game has become too fast for the officials. But what's happened is that the referees have become too slow for the game. I know this—if I was the supervisor of officials this year, six would've been gone. The officials are one reason these things are happening."

And "these things" are frightening. Rudy Tomjanovich of the Houston Rockets is hospitalized with a broken jaw, a broken nose and a concussion from a brutal turnaround punch by Kermit Washington of the Los Angeles Lakers, who was fined \$10,000 and suspended for at least 60 days in loss of about \$50,000 in income. Kermit Benson of the Milwaukee Bucks is sprained-punched early this season by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Lakers, who was fined \$5,000 but not suspended because his broken right hand kept him out for nearly seven weeks. As stern as commissioner Larry O'Brien's discipline is, the NBA officials need to think about prevention instead of reaction.

**'People and Power'**

"Basketball has progressed," Sid Borgia was saying now, "but the referees have regressed because people and power don't know a damn thing about officiating."

As feisty as ever, Sid Borgia is 60 years old now and he is working as an industrial-supplies salesman. But his heart's not in it. His heart is in basketball and it always will be. He worked in the NBA his first 20 years, including six as its supervisor of officials as well. And for eight years prior to the current season, he was an observer of officials. Now he had, on a soft-brown sports jacket over a soft beige shirt but, over a cup of coffee, he looked undressed without a whistle around his neck. And they don't make basketball referees like Sid Borgia anymore. With him, common sense sometimes was more important than the rule book. As Red Auerbach once discovered.

"Where's that call in the book?" the Celtics coach yelled.

"That call," Sid Borgia snapped back, "is in my book."

In the NBA now, a gag rule prevents club owners, general managers, coaches and players from publicly criticizing referees. And referees certainly are not about to criticize themselves. All of which makes Sid Borgia a voice that deserves to be heard.

"I know that from seeing the TV tape of the Jabbar thing," Sid Borgia was saying now, "if the official had been in the right position, he would have seen Benson's elbow that started it and called a foul. And maybe that would have been the end of it."

**Full-Court Press**

At the time, commissioner O'Brien acknowledged that the Lakers full-court press had kept the responsible official, Paul Mihalik, at half court instead of under the basket where Abdul-Jabbar and Benson were. But in the Washington-Tomjanovich incident, the Rockets' general manager, Ray Patterson, absolved both referees, Bob Rakel and Ed Middleton.

"I thought it was a well officiated game," Patterson said. "The climate was good. Nothing had been building up."

Even so, Sid Borgia's theory is that the referees today are dominated by the rules rather than by common sense.

"They're like robots now," he said. "But a good referee lives on having authority when something happens, not on just relying on the rule book. They're mastered by the rules now. And now I read where Earl Monroe thinks a third referee would help. But if he thinks there are problems now, if he put in a third referee, he would have even more problems. A third referee is just another detective, another guy who thinks he's got to blow the whistle to let people know he's there. The worst thing would be a third referee. Instead of worrying about a third referee, the league should make sure that the two referees we have at each game are in shape. Or else get rid of them."



United Press International

## L Teams Moving Fast in Two Directions

Robin Herman

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI)—L teams have not been in season and the bad news has not been worse than last week in the National Hockey League when goalies in Atlanta's Atlanta Braves have

and throwing up snow as she maneuvers around gate in giant slalom yesterday.

Association, and he discussed what he called "three of my favorite topics: violence, mergers and national television contracts."

On violence, Ziegler said: "We have a very violent sport and let nobody kid anybody about it. We are putting men on the ice and asking them to skate at full speed. The body is an important part of the game. They have sticks in their hands to propel the puck and for checking purposes."

"We surround these people with boards and glass that are hard, and they play with an intensity probably not demanded of any other sport. Now that makes for violence. For anyone who says that hockey is violent and therefore bad doesn't think beyond words. Hockey is violent, but it isn't bad. If you want to get down to acceptable violence and unacceptable violence, that makes the discussion more meaningful."

**Frustrations Are Constant**

"Any attempt to injure with the stick intentionally is unacceptable. I do not find it unacceptable when two men, in that game where frustrations are constant, drop their sticks and their gloves and take a swing at each other."

Ziegler said he had learned his lesson about violence when he and Bruce Norris, the Detroit Red Wings owner, launched the London Lions in a short-lived European league. Fighting was prohibited outright in the league.

"Retaliation took the form of spearing, cross-checking, a great deal of breaking with the use of the stick, slapping and kicking," Ziegler said. "Now that is the kind of violence we move to, as long as I have something to say about it we're not going to."

About a possible merger with the World Hockey Association, Ziegler said, "There are no discussions, no plans."

On getting a national television contract, Ziegler enthusiastically said: "We were thinking of buying one of the major networks but the negotiations fell through. We couldn't get a loan from the Players' Association."

In the course of discussing the lack of a television contract and the lack of interest in many U.S. cities, Ziegler said: "I'll borrow the script from Bowie Kuhn in talking about the Yankees. If the Rangers ever won the Stanley Cup we'd get the attention of the U.S. because there's something magic about New York."

But don't count on the Rangers this season. John Ferguson has made the Rangers younger—indeed, the team last month had the youngest team in the NHL. But the Rangers have hardly been made better in Ferguson's nearly two years as general manager.

## European TV Buys '80 Games

GENEVA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—European television officials have concluded a \$4-million agreement with the organizers of the 1980 Winter Olympic Games in Lake Placid, N.Y., for coverage of the games, it was announced here.

A statement by the Geneva-based European Broadcasting Union and its Eastern European counterpart, the Prague-based International Radio and Television Organization, said the deal was agreed to here last week.

The agreement ended a financial wrangle. The organizers had asked for \$10 million for European television rights while the Eastern and Western European organizations offered \$12 million.

The television officials had threatened not to cover the Games unless Lake Placid reduced its figure.

## Seattle Slew Gets A New Trainer

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI).—In what both sides described as a "friendly separation," Billy Trainer has been replaced as the trainer of Seattle Slew.

The colt, the only thoroughbred in history who was undefeated when he won the Triple Crown, is scheduled to make his 4-year-old racing debut next month at Hialeah Park, Fla. He will be trained by Doug Peterson, a young horseman who has been an assistant at New York tracks the last four years.

Most of the other members of the "Slew Crew" are expected to keep their jobs and Jean Cruzet is expected to continue as Slew's regular jockey.

## NHL Standings

Conference	Team	W	L	T	Pts
Patrick Division	Philadelphia	15	7	5	35
	N.Y. Islanders	15	7	5	35
	Atlanta	10	9	5	25
	N.Y. Rangers	10	9	5	25
	Montreal	10	9	5	25
	Quebec	10	9	5	25
Adams Division	Vancouver	10	12	5	25
	Chicago	10	12	5	25
	Colorado	7	15	18	22
	Minnesota	7	15	18	22
	St. Louis	7	15	18	22
	Winnipeg	7	15	18	22
Norris Division	Montreal	15	6	4	34
	Los Angeles	12	9	3	27
	Pittsburgh	12	9	3	27
	Detroit	12	9	3	27
	Washington	4	20	13	11
	Calgary	4	20	13	11
Wales Division	Boston	15	5	4	34
	Buffalo	12	8	4	28
	Toronto	12	8	4	28
	Cleveland	8	17	9	25
	St. Louis	8	17	9	25
	Winnipeg	8	17	9	25

## WHA Standings

Team	W	L	T	Pts
New England	15	2	4	34
Quebec	15	2	4	34
Montreal	12	11	3	27
Edmonton	12	11	3	27
Calgary	12	11	3	27
Winnipeg	12	11	3	27
St. Louis	12	11	3	27
Phoenix	12	11	3	27
San Jose	12	11	3	27
Los Angeles	12	11	3	27
San Diego	12	11	3	27
San Jose	12	11	3	27
Los Angeles	12	11	3	27
San Diego	12	11	3	27

## Indiana Upsets Notre Dame in Final Seconds

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Indiana upset Notre Dame, the No. 2 college basketball team, last night, 67-66.

Indiana jumped to an 11-2 lead, then hung on. Notre Dame never got the lead but finally caught up at the half to tie the game 37-37. It managed to tie the game six more times but couldn't get ahead.

The contest was tied for the final time at 66-66 with 2:06 left and a four-corner offense that Notre Dame used to kill time backfired when Duke Williams missed a shot with 48 seconds left. Indiana killed another 34 seconds before Bill Laimbeer fouled Wayne Radford.

Radford made only one point—the second of two free throws with four seconds left.

In other games, Kansas State ripped Arizona State, 101-74. Alabama surprised Michigan, 78-63. Ohio State dribbled Cal-Poly-Pomona, 90-63, and DePaul clouted Wisconsin, 85-62.

Kansas State's high-powered duo of Mike Evans and Curtis Redding led a second-half comeback. Redding, a sophomore forward, scored a game-high 37. Reggie King scored 30 points, 19 of them in the second half, to help Alabama upset the 14th-ranked Wolverines.

Ohio State, led by freshman Herb Williams with 17 points and Kelvin Ranney with 16 points, pulled away midway in the first half. The Buckeyes, 4-1, outscored Cal-Poly 14-3 during a five-minute stretch to overcome a 13-10 deficit and were never threatened again.

Unbeaten DePaul sprinted to an 8-0 lead and was never in trouble. Forward Curtis Watkins scored 26 points, including 14 in the first half, to lead the Blue Demons to their fifth straight victory.

## College Basketball

East  
Fordham 73, Brown 70 (ot).  
Rutgers 84, Barnard 59.  
Rutgers 84, Connecticut 64.  
Rutgers 84, Connecticut 64.  
Rutgers 84, Connecticut 64.

Midwest  
Indiana 67, Notre Dame 66.  
Loyola 77, W. Michigan 66.  
Marquette 82, Northwestern 70.  
Ohio St. 80, Cal Poly-Pomona 82.

Southeast  
Oklahoma 104, Lamar 52.  
Kansas St. 101, Arizona St. 78.  
Seattle 73, Central Wash. 61.

## Two Favorites In Soccer Cup

LONDON, Dec. 15 (UPI).—The British bookmakers Lad-brokers have made Brazil and West Germany the joint favorites to win the 1978 soccer World Cup at odds of 7-2.

Argentina, the host country, was given odds of 5-1, followed by the Netherlands at 7-1 and Italy at 8-1.

Odds for the other teams were: Scotland and Poland, 12-1; Hungary, 16-1; France and Peru, 25-1; Austria and Spain, 33-1; Sweden, 50-1; Mexico, 100-1 and Iran and Tunisia, 1000-1.



WONDER BOY—Steve Canthen, 17, holds up trophy given to him by Sports Illustrated as "Sportsman of the Year."

## Russians Pull Out WTT Team

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Quickly and in contrast with the fanfare that greeted its entry, the Soviet Union has bowed out of World Team Tennis.

Whether it will return, no one can tell. It was not happy about the excessive traveling and its 12-32 win-loss record. It had no home court and the players got lonesome.

Thus ends one phase of Larry King's dream of making WTT an international operation. He recently spoke of adding European teams in a big expansion, but that move will not take place in 1978.

Meanwhile, a team will be formed in Anaheim, Calif., to replace the Soviet squad. It will be called the Oranges, complementing the New York Apples. It has already obtained Rosemary Casals, who played last season for the Los Angeles Strings, which had the worst record in the 10-team league (11-33).

The league said the Soviet team had a one-year deal, for which it was paid handsomely. It could use the money, Alex Metreveli, Olga Morozova and the other Soviet players have been earning very little lately.

## NBA Results

Team	Score	Team	Score
New York 101, Indiana 82	McAdoo 27, Smith 23, Roberts 22, Hamilton 20.	Seattle 102, Detroit 92	Williams 37, Brown 21, Lander 24, Edmunds 18.
Los Angeles 112, Houston 81	Rudman 24, Dantley 21, Murphy 24, Malone 21.	San Antonio 118, Chicago 108	Gervin 34, Frazier 24, Johnson 22, May 21.
Atlanta 105, Philadelphia 99	Drew 17, Brown 17, Erving 12, Collins 10.	Kansas City 124, Denver 92	Westman 24, Birdsong 18, Thompson 15, Iseli 14, Laporte 10.
Phoenix 108, Golden State 104	King 23, Kerrington 15, Barry 17, Smith 10.	Phoenix 113, Buffalo 100	Westphal 20, Davis 18, Knight 16, Smith 23.

## NFL Leaders

Conference	Team	W	L	T	Pts
AFC	Pittsburgh	10	5	1	21
	San Diego	10	5	1	21
	San Francisco	10	5	1	21
	Los Angeles	10	5	1	21
	Denver	10	5	1	21
	Atlanta	10	5	1	21
	Indianapolis	10	5	1	21
	Minnesota	10	5	1	21
	Chicago	10	5	1	21
	Philadelphia	10	5	1	21
NFC	San Francisco	10	5	1	21
	San Diego	10	5	1	21
	San Francisco	10	5	1	21
	Los Angeles	10	5	1	21
	Denver	10	5	1	21
	Atlanta	10	5	1	21
	Indianapolis	10	5	1	21
	Minnesota	10	5	1	21
	Chicago	10	5	1	21
	Philadelphia	10	5	1	21

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## The Carter Show

**By Leopold Unger**



unforgiving stare, and millions of Americans clicked him off on their personal televisions.

Since then the races have been mostly to the telephone—to Kennedy rather than Nixon in 1960, to the new TV-wise Nixon rather than McGovern in 1972, to Carter rather than Ford in 1976. In less than 25 years the Senate has changed from a Dickensian assortment of picturesque, bombastic individuals and eccentrics into a bland pudding of look-alike, half of whom would be perfectly at ease as hosts of the Johnny Carson Show.

The Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon administrations were magnificently suited for television. The television they provided was, in fact, often superior to the government they gave us. Strong characters simplified to the point of caricature, passionate confessions reduced to a few melodramatically dealt with, low comedy, coarse plotting, exciting globe-trotts, war and riot were the regular fare. Henry Kissinger, one of the great stars of the Nixon series, understood the revolution clearly when he told an Italian interviewer that he fulfilled the American craving for the cowboy figure riding to the rescue.

Carter offered to rid us of these exhausting and costly entertainments, to dismantle the imperial presidency which nourished them and to restore the presidency to the arid, nuts-and-bolts business of governing under republican forms. This is what he has done, and of course it is dull, terribly dull. Government can be nothing but dullness if you are oriented strongly to the values of television entertainment.

Three months ago the more adventurous media scouts were already saying that Jimmy Carter might be a one-term President. Now the time has it that he is not in command in Washington. This could be, but the more serious fact may be that he is not making either music or drama for an audience accustomed to entertainment in its politics.

Nowadays, as Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon learned, even presidents can be canceled.



last July. "I want to be able to marry the woman I love without being subjected to any pressures whatsoever or ask the permission of any authority, whatever it may be." This is what Boris Spassky, 41, a Soviet citizen, No. 4 in the world of chess, said last September to explain his conflict with the Soviet authorities, who opposed his decision to marry a French citizen, Marina Chocherbachov, and to move to France "temporarily" to live with his wife.

better illustrated than during the Tigran Petrosian - Kordmoei encounter in Florence. These two former colleagues refused to shake hands and to speak to one another, they demanded separate eating and toilet facilities, and Kordmoei asked who in Petrosian's party was a legitimate member of the Soviet chess team. He evidently feared being kidnapped by the KGB

He refused to drink anything prepared by the hotel and himself boiled his own water for tea. He also asked that a bullet-proof screen be set up to protect him from the public in the luxurious Clocco Hotel at the Communist center near Florence, but the organizers refused.

His suspicion was such that Korchnoi also asked that Petro-

Korotkiy's bizarre behavior finds some excuse in the fact that Petrosian was among the first Soviet grandmasters to design a petition condemning the exhibitionism and the narco-

who scolded him of making anti-Redist statements.

"The authorities of the Soviet Union have condemned me to a sports death," he continued, "and my matches with Spassky will be only a skirmish because I have decided to assume the political challenge of facing the current champion, my ex-compatriot Karpov, this blond Aryan, who kicks the boots of the authorities and to whom I was forced to lose games so that he could become a star."

Spassky did not react to this declaration of a war of nerves. He has declared simply that he has regained good health because "his life is now more aseptic and more orderly than it used to be."

the right to join him. And the situation may become more dramatic because, as Mrs. Korotkiy has said, her son may soon be drafted, and this would make their departure impossible for seven years: two years of military service and at least five years of quarantine imposed by the KGB on anyone who has been exposed to "military secrets."

**Keystone.**  
**Viktor Korchinof**



the jail nights and we  
is serving a six-month.

\* \* \*

The short people o  
have raised such a clo  
a popular record that lo  
on them, so to speak,  
radio stations have tak  
the air. The song, sung  
Newman, is called "Sh  
ple." Newman says th  
about their "grubby litt  
and dirty little minds" s  
to satirize prejudice

short people of the we  
not amused.

\*\*\*

Care Lee Gaine calls  
ident "Jimmy" and says  
be just another one o  
hundred guests at her  
in Fayetteville, N.C.,  
urday. But since Preside  
said last week that he  
tend the wedding of Mi  
and his nephew, Sydn  
Stapleton, life hasn't

same for the 34-year-old. "The phone begins ringing and rings every 20 minutes the bride's mother, Mrs. Gaine. "We had an idea might come," Miss Gale. "But we didn't even think it being this big a thing went unnoticed until a few weeks ago, and then I figured out that the was Scotty's uncle. They been calling ever since."

—SAMUEL J.

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